

Fahd sees Arafat ahead of U.S. trip

RIYADH (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat is in Saudi Arabia to discuss Middle East peace efforts ahead of King Fahd's trip to Washington, Palestinian sources said Monday. Arafat arrived in Jeddah Sunday night. In the past, he was usually met at the airport by Saudi officials but King Fahd and Crown Prince Abdullah welcomed him at the airport Sunday. King Fahd visits Washington next month. Diplomats say he will urge President George Bush to upgrade U.S.-PLO talks which started last December. Saudi Arabia has given the PLO some \$850 million over the past 10 years plus an extra \$6 million a month to aid the Palestinian uprising. Arafat, who flew in from North Yemen, last came to the kingdom in February to attend the funeral of an older brother, Gamal Arafat.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تيمز يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. الراي

Volume 14 Number 4173

AMMAN TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1989, MUHARRAM 27, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King Gustaf, Queen Sylvia to visit Jordan

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Royal Court announced Monday that King Carl Gustaf and Queen Sylvia of Sweden will pay a state visit to Jordan in the second half of September at the invitation of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor.

The visit by the Swedish monarch will be the first visit ever to Jordan by a Scandinavian head of state, said Lars Lonnback, Sweden's ambassador to Jordan. "The visit will undoubtedly be an enormous boost to Swedish-Jordanian relations," he told the Jordan Times.

The Swedish royal couple will be accompanied by Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson and a high ranking diplomatic delegation as well as various government officials and a team of Swedish businessmen.

Formal talks during the six-day visit will cover several areas of mutual interest for Jordan and Sweden, the Swedish ambassador said. One of the prime topics, he said, will be health care in Jordan where Sweden could offer its expertise as well as aid to the Kingdom. Sweden has sponsored several healthcare projects in Jordan in the last decade and the visiting delegation hopes to further promote cooperation in this field. World surveys indicate that Sweden has one of the best government-sponsored healthcare programmes in the world.

Subjects such as water preservation, air pollution, preservation of fertile soils and maintenance of Jordan's forests are expected to be on the agenda. King Gustaf is expected to plant a tree inaugurating a "Scandinavian



King Carl Gustaf and Queen Sylvia of Sweden.

forest" located near Baqa, the ambassador said.

The delegation of businessmen expected to accompany the Swedish monarch will represent Swedish technical and commercial know-how, which Lonnback hopes will boost Jordanian-Swedish commercial ties.

"At present, we have about five Swedish companies operating in Jordan as well as about a dozen Jordanian agents for Swedish firms," Lonnback said. "We hope this visit will boost the commercial interaction between our two countries. Despite the low temperature of the Jordanian economy at present I believe it is timely for such contacts. Swedish imports to Jordan are far greater than Jordanian exports to Sweden. We hope that this visit will lay the groundwork to change this imbalance."

At present Jordanian exports to Sweden are minimal mostly leather and textile goods. The internationally reputed Swedish telecommunications firm, Ab Swedtel, has been a major consultant to the Jordanian Telecommunications Corporation (TCC).

In the field of cultural links between Jordan and Sweden, Lonnback hopes that the participation of a Swedish choir group at the 1989 Jerash festival was only the beginning of "a growing interest among Jordanians for Swedish culture and vice versa."

The "excellent personal rapport between His Majesty King Hussein and His Majesty King Carl Gustaf that was developed in

Stockholm in 1984 when the Jordanian King and Queen made an official visit to Sweden will undoubtedly add to a friendly and cordial atmosphere during this state visit to Jordan," said Lonnback.

"The Jordanian protocol officials have arranged an excellent programme for Their Majesties. They will spend three days in Amman and three days in Aqaba," Lonnback said.

The royal couple are also expected to visit some of Jordan's archaeological sites, such as Petra and Jerash.

"The Swedish community in Jordan is extremely excited about this official visit and hopes that it will be fruitful, politically, economically and culturally," Lonnback added.

On the political level, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and his Swedish counterpart, Andersson, are expected to discuss Jordanian-Swedish relations, the Palestine conflict as well as other regional issues. Andersson is also expected to meet with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials during his visit to Jordan, Lonnback said.

Sweden, which has categorically rejected Israel's occupation of Arab lands and called on the Zionist state to withdraw from the occupied territories, played a major role in behind-the-scenes contacts between the PLO and the U.S. administration prior to the PLO's renunciation of terrorism and recognition of Israel in December 1988.

France pursues Lebanon plan

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — A French envoy met Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Monday to discuss a French peace plan which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, where Syria has an estimated 33,000 troops.

Diplomats said Francois Scherer, director-general of the French Foreign Ministry, was carrying a message to Assad from French President Francois Mitterrand.

But they predicted that the French plan was likely to get cool reception from Syria, which has repeatedly rejected Western intervention in Lebanon's conflict.

Scherer told reporters before the meeting that no solution to the crisis was possible if it ignored Syria's role.

The French plan announced by Foreign Minister Roland Dumas Sunday called for a ceasefire in Lebanon, where five months of artillery bombardments have devastated Beirut, and the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

Syria was angered by France's decision to send warships to the Eastern Mediterranean. But just before Scherer's visit Paris announced that all warships had been pulled back from the Lebanese coast.

Scherer is due to visit Lebanon and the Arab League peace committee countries — Algeria, Morocco and Saudi Arabia. The committee said last month that its efforts had reached a dead end.

Dumas said Sunday all sides in the Beirut fighting, which has killed at least 760 people since mid-March, accepted the need for a ceasefire as the first step to a global settlement.

But no ceasefire would hold unless arms supplies were stopped, he said.

Damasus saw the naval initiative as support for Lebanon's army chief Major-General Michel Aoun, whose forces are locked in battles with Syrian troops and their militia allies.

Scherer voiced France's support for Arab peace efforts and hoped that an Arab League committee set up in May would resume its mediation mission.

Syria says a solution to Lebanon's 14 years of civil war must come from Arab countries.

"We in Syria still believe... that the solution to the Lebanese problem cannot be brought about outside the general Arab framework which is totally committed to Lebanon's unity and Arab character," the Syria Times said.

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"A balanced arrangement must be found, involving a ban on arms deliveries to all the Lebanese parties or the introduction of extra arms into Lebanon by land, air or sea," Dumas said.

The next stage — political reforms — was for the Lebanese to decide, he said.

Pro-Syrian Lebanese forces warned Pope John Paul Monday against visiting Lebanon now, saying such a trip would be risky and would further widen the country's sectarian divisions.

In Beirut, the troops of Aoun traded mortar fire and rocket-propelled grenades with Syrian forces and their allies across the green line splitting the capital, security sources said.

They also reported clashes between Aoun's army and fighters across the mountain ridge of Souk Al Gharb which separates the Christian enclave from Syrian-held territory. There were no reports of casualties, the sources said.

The National Front, a coalition of 18 Syrian-backed leftist and Muslim militias, called on the Pope not to "involve himself in Lebanon's internal political struggle."

The Vatican said Friday it was trying to arrange a humanitarian

visit to Lebanon during which the Pope would meet representatives of both Christian and Muslim communities.

"We draw His Holiness' attention to the risks of his planned visit to Lebanon. We fear that the Pope's visit will fuel the political and military conflict, further divide the country and rule out any chances of a democratic solution," the front said.

Its statement said a Papal visit would be exploited by Aoun.

On Aug. 15, Pope John Paul directly accused Syria of seeking to destroy the country.

The National Front statement said it hoped the Pope would visit Lebanon "in the future, in a situation different than the one we're living now... then we will welcome His Holiness in a United Arab Democratic Lebanon, but not before then."

Pope threatened

An underground faction threatened Monday to kill the Pope.

It was the second time in four days that the previously unknown Organisation for the Defence of the Oppressed has made a statement.

In its first communique, handwritten in Arabic, the group threatened to attack any French vessel that approaches the Lebanese coast after a six-day flotilla that has assembled in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The name of the group and wording of its communique suggested it is made up of Shiite zealots, possibly pro-iranian.

"To His Holiness Pope John Paul II. We address our words to him, wishing that he writes his will before he comes to Beirut," the latest statement, also handwritten in Arabic, said.

Soviet mission

In Baghdad, Soviet envoy Genadi Tarasov discussed Lebanon's plight with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and handed him a message from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Soviet embassy sources said the message outlined Moscow's views on ending the fighting in Lebanon.

Tarasov, representative of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, is touring the Middle East as part of a Soviet diplomatic drive to boost Arab peace efforts.

Cambodia conference opens in Paris

PARIS (R) — French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, opening the final session of an international conference on Cambodia, said Monday the month-long talks had so far failed and appealed for last-minute compromise to salvage an accord.

Dumas, co-president of the conference, said four commissions set up a month ago had failed to put together a draft treaty to end 20 years of conflict in Cambodia.

Only a "political effort of will," could rescue the conference, he said. "I appeal to each of you to make this possible."

Before the final round began diplomats from the 19 participating nations said the demands of the main protagonists — the pro-Vietnamese government and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge — appeared intractable.

The Khmer Rouge's non-communist allies also showed signs of disarray after the coalition head, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, resigned Sunday without explanation as chief of his own faction.

Diplomats said the failure of the conference could start a fresh wave of fighting.

"It will probably take another dry season (October-May) of fighting to restore some reality to the Cambodians and get them back to negotiating," one Western diplomat said.

Dumas' words contrasted with his opening speech when he said the conference was a major step on the road to peace.

He said it stalled over five points: — The role of the United Nations in an international force to monitor next month's withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops supporting the Phnom Penh government.

— How to organise a ceasefire.

— Whether a treaty could use the word genocide in reference to the one million deaths during the 1975-79 rule of the Khmer Rouge.

— The problem of alleged Vietnamese colonisation of Cambodia.

The reconciliation of the four Cambodian factions.

Dumas said agreement on the last point, the formation of an interim government of national unity, was crucial to a settlement.

The Khmer Rouge and its allies want to share power with Prime Minister Hun Sen, but the Phnom Penh premier has hardened his 10-year-old government's stand by calling for the Khmer Rouge's abolition as a military and political force.

Singapore, a hardline supporter of the guerrilla coalition, echoed Dumas' statement.

Delegates said the ministers would try to draw up a compromise agreement.

Israelis claim 2 more Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Two Palestinians died Monday of gunshot wounds suffered in clashes with Israeli forces, and Palestinians launched a general strike in three West Bank cities to protest expulsions of five activists a day earlier.

The deaths raised to 12 the number of Palestinians killed in clashes in the past week, in contrast to 10 people who died in confrontations in the previous three weeks.

Rabbi Moshe Levinger, a founder of the Jewish settlement movement in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, went on trial Monday on charges he killed a Palestinian shopkeeper last September.

Levinger, the leader of the settler movement Gush Emmunim, pleaded innocent to manslaughter charges in the death of Kayed Salah, 42, in the West bank town of Hebron Sept. 30.

Levinger has said he fired in the air to "defend" himself against a stoning attack on his car. The indictment charges he returned to the stoning scene and

opened fire at a distance of 12 metres after reporting the incident to soldiers at an army post.

The general strike called by masked activists in Nablus and the towns of Ramallah and Al Birah was to protest Sunday's expulsions of five Palestinians accused of being ringleaders of the uprising (See page 2).

Since the rebellion began on Dec. 8, 1987, a total of 60 Palestinians have been expelled, most of them to Lebanon.

The Israeli Information Centre for Human Rights, a private research group, says 23 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli civilians in the 20-month uprising. One Israeli has been convicted in the cases.

Before the 30-minute proceedings, Levinger and a group of supporters demonstrated at the home of Palestinian activist Faisal Al Hussein, screaming that Hussein should be detained as "the biggest terrorist" in the West Bank.

During the protest, Levinger handed Hussein a copy of a fake identity card drawn up by the

settlers that gave his occupation as "terrorist."

Hussein was freed by the government last January after spending most of the preceding 20 months in jail. He was held without charge or trial under Israel's "administrative detention" regulations.

The Palestinian deaths reported Monday included 21-year-old Bassel Khaled Suleiman of the village of Beit Safafa in Jerusalem and 20-year-old Ali Mahmoud Shaban from the Jabalya refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip.

A stone-throwing melee broke out Monday during a memorial march for Suleiman in Beit Safafa. Israel radio reported. Police dispersed the crowd with tear-gas and arrested five protesters, it said.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) protested to Israel Monday over the expulsion of the five Palestinians.

"We have intervened directly with the Israeli authorities," spokesman Jurg Bischoff told Reuters in Geneva.

The ICRC has consistently declared that Israel violates the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 (Protecting Citizens in Occupied Lands) when the Jewish state expelled or otherwise mistreated Palestinians in the occupied territories.

One of the Palestinians expelled Sunday said the Israeli government's practices in the West Bank and Gaza Strip violated Palestinian human rights.

Speaking at a news conference the day after his expulsion, Taysir Aruri, 43, also predicted that the uprising would continue until the occupation ended.

He said this might take years. But he denied he was one of the leaders of the uprising.

A professor of high energy physics at the West Bank's Bir Zeit University, Aruri was accused by Israel of being a member of the outlawed Palestinian Communist party and having been "involved in the planning of the intifada and a member of the unified command the intifada."

Aruri said he was a member of the Palestinian Communist Party

Cautious optimism seen after de Klerk-Kaunda talks

LIVINGSTONE, Zambia (R) — South African leader F.W. de Klerk and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda met Monday for the first time and discussed peaceful solutions to Pretoria's apartheid race segregation system.

De Klerk said he left Kaunda, one of apartheid's fiercest critics, with mixed feelings after their 2½-hour talks at a luxury hotel by Zambia's Victoria Falls.

Kaunda's "basic reaction was a positive one but also a wait and see one," de Klerk told reporters on the plane back to South Africa.

De Klerk, who took office this month after ousting P.W. Botha in a row over the visit to Zambia, is almost certain to be confirmed as head of state after Sept. 6

elections.

There are high hopes overseas that he will use his authority to quicken the pace of reform and create a climate for talks with the banned African National Congress (ANC), the main organisation fighting white rule in South Africa.

But de Klerk said he and Kaunda avoided the sensitive issue of negotiating terms laid down by the ANC.

The main topics were the deadlocked peace process to end Angola's civil war and de Klerk's five-year reform plan to give blacks a role in government while maintaining racial segregation in many areas of life.

Kaunda said he would brief leaders of other frontline states bordering South Africa on the

talks.

They said they had also tried to get to know one another.

"I found him a pleasant man. I think he is an earnest Christian who has thought a lot about the position in South Africa," de Klerk said.

A senior South African government official who was present at the meeting was more enthusiastic. "There was complete rapport... there was a feeling of friendship."

Asked whether he and de Klerk agreed that negotiations, not conflict, were the best way to solve the problems of South Africa and the region, Kaunda replied cryptically: "Well said."

The two leaders were visibly subdued, in contrast to their re-

laxed mood at the start of the talks when they visited the Victoria Falls and swapped golfing anecdotes.

The meeting came at a critical time for de Klerk, whose ruling National Party faces the Sept. 6 elections.

Kaunda said earlier he saw the meeting as crucial to head off an explosion of racial violence which he says is inevitable in South Africa unless apartheid is dismantled, preferably through negotiations, in the next two years.

But ANC officials, who had not expected a breakthrough at the meeting, said the current crackdown by Pretoria against a campaign of anti-apartheid defiance showed the government was not ready to negotiate.

Rafsanjani cabinet draws mixed Majlis reaction

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani appeared Monday to have won a major battle in parliament, where most deputies reportedly backed retaining his main ally, Ali Akbar Velayati, as foreign minister.

But three other key appointments to Rafsanjani's 22-member cabinet were sharply criticised, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, said 22 parliamentarians spoke at the session Monday, the second day of the cabinet debate. At least eight others were to address the 270-seat Majlis before Tuesday's vote approving or vetoing each candidate.

Rafsanjani, 55, considered the leader of Iran's pragmatic faction, is seeking to restore ties with the West to ensure a flow of technology and financing badly needed to rebuild the country's

economy, shattered by eight years of war with Iraq. He also wants to boost the private sector.

Velayati, foreign minister since 1981 and a staunch ally of Rafsanjani, is expected to steer the Islamic republic's foreign policy into a new era of openness, towards the West.

There had been fears Velayati would be rejected by the Majlis after Rafsanjani stonewalled a petition from 138 parliamentarians requesting that he retain his main Opponent, outgoing Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, in the cabinet.

The new president's cabinet list not only excluded Mohtashemi, but also his two allies, outgoing Prime Minister Hussein Musavi and Intelligence Minister Mohammad Reyshehi.

The Tehran Times newspaper predicted that all 22 members of Rafsanjani's cabinet would be

approved. If so, it would be the first of eight cabinets since the 1979 revolution to pass through parliament unscathed.

Rafsanjani presented his team when the debate opened Sunday as a working cabinet chosen for expertise rather than political affiliation.

He said he was convinced the ministers would be equal to the reconstruction task facing Iran after the war with Iraq.

Tehran Radio said the nominated ministers would have five hours Tuesday to reply to the debate before the 170-seat parliament cast secret ballots on each of them.

IRNA said none of the first 22 deputies to speak criticised Abdollah Nouri, named as interior minister in place of Mohtashemi.

At least two deputies said Ali

Fallahian, named to take over as intelligence minister after serving as deputy minister since 1983, was not qualified to take over the internal security apparatus.

Deputies also questioned the ability of Mohammad Ali Najafi to run the education ministry, the country's biggest employer with 700,000 teachers.

A ministry official said last month the number of school pupils would rise from 13 million to 18 million over the next five years. He said at least 360,000 additional teachers would be needed but only 50,000 were being trained each year.

Najafi, 38, a mathematician with a degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), has been education minister for a year. He served as minister of culture and higher education in previous cabinets.

Abu Ghazalah confirmed as Royal Jordanian head

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree has been issued appointing Husam Abu Ghazalah to the post of Royal Jordanian (RJ) director-general and chief executive officer. The Cabinet last week approved the appointment of Abu Ghazalah to this post to succeed Ali Ghandour who resigned earlier this month.

Abu Ghazalah joined the Royal Jordanian Air Force in 1957 and continued higher education at British and American universities where he obtained a masters degree in logistics in 1980. He attended several training courses in engineering, computer, international defence management and fleet planning. He held a number of key posts

among which are deputy commander of logistics as well as RJ vice president engineering and maintenance in 1987. He was also appointed RJ deputy president in 1989.

His Majesty King Hussein last Saturday chaired a meeting of the RJ board of directors in the presence of Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. During the meeting, the King expressed confidence in the RJ officials and employees, and hoped that RJ would attain further progress in performance and in drawing up policies which ensure further successes. The King voiced support for the new RJ administration and wished the employees continued success and progress.



Husam Abu Ghazalah

Hizbollah buries 9 victims of Israeli raid, vows revenge

SIDON (Agencies) — The pro-Iranian Hizbollah Monday buried the victims of Israel's deadliest air raid this year in funeral ceremonies stages around South Lebanon.

Hizbollah, Party of God, Iran's main ally in Lebanon, said nine people were killed and 27 wounded in the six-minute air strike Sunday on a party base in the southern village of 'Ain Abu-Suar.

The statement said the dead included three Hizbollah guerrillas and six civilians. Among the wounded, it said, were 15 pupils whose school took a direct rocket hit.

Police, who earlier put the casualties at three killed and nine wounded, confirmed Hizbollah's figures, but said all nine killed were Hizbollah guerrillas.

The Foreign Ministry said in Beirut it has instructed Lebanon's acting delegate to the United Nations, Shawki Shweiri, to

lodge a strongly-worded complaint with the Security Council over the raid.

The death toll in 'Ain Abu Suar was the highest in Israel's nine air raids in Lebanon this year. By police count, eight were killed and 67 wounded in the eight previous strikes since Jan. 11.

Israeli jets crashed the sound barrier over east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley on reconnaissance flights Monday, drawing anti-aircraft fire from Hizbollah positions in the ancient city of Balbek and the village of Janta.

Beirut radio stations mistook the sonic booms for bombing runs. But police, Hizbollah and the Israeli army denied that a new air raid was staged.

Five of Sunday's victims were taken from hospital morgues in Beirut and sent to South Lebanon in a convoy of seven buses, 20 cars and two ambulances for burial in their native towns.

Gunmen escorting the flag-decked motorcade fired in the air in the traditional Lebanese expression of mourning. In Sidon, the convoy split to take two victims to the southern port of Tyre and three to the inland market town of Nabatiyeh.

About a hundred mourners, clenching their fists and chanting "Death to Israel" and "Death to America," buried the four other victims in the cemetery of 'Ain Abu Suar. Gunmen prevented photographers from taking pictures and reporters were kept at a 200-metre distance.

"It's a security precaution for your own safety," a Hizbollah guerrilla told reporters. "The Israelis might be tempted to strike again if there is a big gathering."

The village lies on the northern edge of Israel's self-designated "security zone" in South Lebanon.

مكتبة الأمل

GCC hopes for better Iran ties

NICOSIA (R) — Six Gulf Arab foreign ministers met in Saudi Arabia Monday to discuss their often stormy ties with Iran and a senior official said leadership changes in Tehran could eventually lower tensions.

The meeting of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) ministers in Jeddah will also discuss how to end Lebanon's 14-year-old war and back the 20-month-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories, officials said.

A GCC official said the group wanted good ties with its neighbors but "Iran's campaign against one of the (GCC) members is not acceptable and has to stop" — a reference to Saudi Arabia.

Iran, angered by Riyadh's backing for Iraq in the Gulf war, regards Saudi Arabia as a U.S. stooge. Saudi Arabia has accused Tehran of trying to export its 10-year-old Islamic revolution.

But the official said changes in Iran's leadership, where pragmatist Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani has just taken over as president, could lead to closer ties with the GCC in the long term.

The GCC military and economic alliance groups Bahrain, the

current chairman, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

All members are oil producers and some have among the world's highest per capita incomes.

Diplomats said Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal was likely to brief the two-day meeting on investigations into three bomb explosions which killed one person and wounded 16 during the annual Muslim pilgrimage in Mecca last month.

The diplomats said scores of people, including Gulf Arab Shi'ite Muslims, had been arrested.

Saudi Arabia, which is mainly Sunni Muslim, has not blamed anyone for the blasts but diplomats said it suspected supporters of Shi'ite Iran.

Diplomats also said the Jeddah talks would discuss ways of breathing life into peace talks between Iran and Iraq, which have made scant headway since a ceasefire a year ago.

Afghan rebels seize rival over massacre charges

ISLAMABAD (R) — Rebels in northern Afghanistan have seized a rival commander blamed for a guerrilla massacre last month, a rebel government minister said Monday.

Information Minister Najibullah Lafraie told reporters members of his Jamiat-i-Islami Party captured the Hezb-i-Islami Party Commander of Takhar province Saeed Jamal and his brother on Aug. 20.

He denied reports from the Kabul government that hundreds of rebels were killed in clashes between Hezb and Jamiat, both members of the seven-party Pakistan-based rebel interim government.

Lafraie said Jamal was captured without bloodshed after hundreds of Hezb rebels surrendered to Jamiat men who had surrounded them in a village.

This was in retaliation for a July 9 incident in which Jamiat says 30 of its rebels were ambushed and killed by Hezb men when returning from a strategy meeting with well-known Jamiat Commander Ahmad Shah Masoud.

Hezb leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the rebel foreign minister, acknowledged the incident but said only 11 people were killed and 30 made prisoner as a result of a local feud.

Lafraie said the Jamiat rebels were ready to turn Jamal over to an Islamic tribunal investigating the earlier incident, which has threatened to split the rebel government fighting the Kabul government of President Najibullah.

No comment was immediately available from Hezb, which has recently accused Masoud of making secret deals with Kabul.

'Israelis may have trained rival Colombia drug gangs'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli army radio reported Monday that Israeli military trainers may have been working for rival drug cartels in a battle for control of the Colombian cocaine trade.

Ron Ben-Yishai, military commentator for Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper, told the radio two Israelis were arrested last June by officers of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and were found to be carrying weapons, explosives and two pilotless aircraft.

Ben-Yishai said the two Israelis reported they had a partner who was a senior officer in the Israeli reserves and that the aircraft were intended for an attack on the head of the Medellín drug cartel, Pablo Escobar Gaviria.

Ben-Yishai said the Israeli officer had a security office in Miami and worked for the Medellín cartel's rivals in the Colombian city of Cali.

Israel, stung by allegations Israelis trained hit squads for drug cartels, opened an investigation Sunday into separate allegations that reserve Colonel Yair Klein gave unlicensed weapons training in Colombia. Klein says he trained cattle guards and knew nothing about drug gang links.

"If it is true Yair Klein worked for Medellín, it would seem the

other Israeli officer whose name has not been revealed worked for the other drug cartel," Ben-Yishai said.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir played down the controversy on Israel Television Sunday night.

"It's unpleasant to hear about Israelis involved in such ugly business but there are Israelis all over the world doing things the state cannot be held responsible for," Shamir said.

He added nevertheless that the government should try to limit such activities by Israeli citizens.

The head of the Israeli police Criminal Investigations Division, Yehoshua Caspi, said Sunday police would probe whether Klein and his security firm Hod Hahanit (spearhead) disclosed military know-how without authorization.

The Yedioth Ahronoth daily said Klein may have \$800,000 to train elite hit squad forces for the Medellín drug cartel.

The newspaper said Klein was recruited last year by cartel leaders who needed a mercenary to train ranchers and paramilitary troops.

Yedioth said Klein was introduced to the drug barons by an Israeli businessman, identified only as "Shoshani."



A crying Palestinian girl and other girls leave an area in the occupied West Bank where Israeli troops detained many Palestinian men.

Expelled Palestinian in Paris

PARIS (AP) — A Palestinian physicist, embraced by human rights activists in his quest for freedom, arrived in Paris late Sunday after having been expelled by Israel.

Taysir Aruri, 43, arrived at Charles de Gaulle airport terminal D, where about a dozen reporters were waiting for the Air France flight from Tel Aviv which set down about 10 p.m. (2000 GMT).

He was whisked out a side door of the terminal to a waiting car and left the airport without speaking to reporters.

There has been speculation that he was headed for Tunis, headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). But late Sunday, PLO sources in the Tunisian capital, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that Aruri could be planning to go to the United States.

A physics professor at the West Bank's Bir Zeit University, Aruri was accused by Israel of being a member of the outlawed Palestinian Communist Party and of having been "involved in the planning of the intifada and a member of the unified command of the intifada."

In his fight to remain in the

Israeli-occupied West Bank, Aruri won the support of hundreds of physicists and other scientists in Israel and abroad who signed petitions urging his release.

Amnesty International named Aruri a "prisoner of conscience." His appeal against an army expulsion order was rejected last Thursday by the Israeli supreme court, and Sunday he bid farewell to his wife and their three young children at Ben Gurion airport.

Aruri's wife was detained by police for questioning after she became the centre of a scuffle involving pro-Palestinian demonstrators and Israelis.

Mrs. Aruri, 38, has no passport or other travel papers and has said she fears she will not be able to join her husband.

Early Sunday, the French government announced that Aruri, whose plans were not known, would be welcome to stay in France indefinitely.

"The French government has decided to give an order favouring a request for welcome on French territory made by the International Committee of the Red Cross in behalf of the Palestinian Taysir Aruri," a Foreign Ministry statement read.

The French government also condemned the Israeli expulsion of Aruri and four other Palestinians who were sent to Lebanon, saying that the expulsions were "contrary to the Geneva convention protecting civilians in time of war."

Israel expelled Aruri to France after he appealed to the supreme court saying he could face death in Lebanon.

The four others expelled arrived in the southeast Lebanon Sunday, police reported.

They said the four were flown in an Israeli army helicopter to Israel's self-designated "security zone" in South Lebanon and ordered into the Bekaa Valley.

They were driven in a taxi to a Lebanese army checkpoint in Rashaya in the eastern Bekaa, three kilometres north of the buffer zone, on the slopes of Mount Hermon.

They demanded to be handed over to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the western Bekaa Valley.

They were identified as school administrator Bilal Izzeddine Shakhshir, 36, of Nabulus; labour organiser Majed Labadi, 28, of Jerusalem; labour organiser Odeh Yousef Maali, 30; and

nursing school lecturer Abdul Jalil Matur, 40, of Al Kafil. Shakhshir, Labadi and Maali were accused of being DFLP members.

The Israelis said Shakhshir organised DFLP activities even while imprisoned three times without charge. He is married and has one child.

Labadi was sentenced in 1981 to 15 months imprisonment for "subversive" activities. He was married in June 1988 and was jailed without charge the following month. He had been in prison jail since then.

Maali was jailed for alleged subversive activities in 1984 and accused of resuming them when he was freed. He has five children.

Israeli reports said Matur was the head of Fateh in Jerusalem and Ramallah and helped transfer money to young Palestinians involved in the uprising. He is the father of six.

The four Palestinians said the Israeli army warned them they would be shot if they returned to the "security zone."

The five expulsions raised to 60 the number of Palestinians expelled from the West Bank and Gaza since the uprising began 21 months ago.

Kurds say Tehran agents killed Iranian

LARNACA (AP) — Unknown assailants have shot dead an Iranian and seriously wounded another in an attack that the Kurdish Communist Party of Iran blamed on Iranian government agents.

A police statement said Bahman Javadi, 33, an Iranian with a Swedish passport, died in hospital a few hours after he was shot in the head in south coast resort city of Larnaca Saturday night.

The statement said Javadi was shot as he walked back to his hotel with his mother and sister and four other Iranians.

One of them, Yussef Rashidzadeh, 40, was shot in the chest and was reported in critical condition in hospital.

Stelios Karayias, head of the criminal investigation department, told reporters he did not know the motive for the attack, but did not rule out a political factor.

He said police launched a dragnet for the two gunmen who attacked the Iranians and were identified only as "two slim-built foreign men, aged 20-25."

All police leave was cancelled and surveillance intensified at the East Mediterranean island's air and sea ports, Karayias said.

Javadi arrived in Cyprus from Sweden Monday. Rashidzadeh arrived from Iran the following day, accompanied by Javadi's mother and sister.

Javadi had been trying to obtain Swedish visas for them, Karayias said.

The Kurdish Communist Party of Iran, known as Komala, charged in a telex sent to the Associated Press in Cyprus from Nordsborg, Sweden, that Javadi was a Komala activist.

The statement said that Javadi, "known as Gholam Keshavarz, who went to Larnaca to meet his mother, has been shot dead there by the agents of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

The statement did not clarify whether Javadi was himself a Kurd. It added that "further information on this crime will be provided later."

The Larnaca attack followed the assassination of Abdul Rahman Qassemolou, the leader of the rebel Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran and two other Kurds in a hotel room in Vienna on July 14.

Qassemolou and the other two Kurds had been meeting there with Iranian officials to negotiate a settlement of a Kurdish separatist campaign and arrange an amnesty for Kurdish rebels fighting Tehran for an autonomous homeland in northwest Iran.

The KDP blamed the Iranian government for the triple murder. But Iran countercharged that the assassinations were carried out by Iraq-based Mujahedeen Khalq, or people's holy warriors,

the main Iranian opposition movement, to prevent a reconciliation between Tehran and the Kurds.

Earlier Sunday, the Mujahedeen denied in a statement telexed to the Associated Press from their headquarters in Baghdad that Javadi was one of its members.

The message said that "while condemning this crime, we deny any link between the two victims and the Mujahedeen organisation or the Muslim Iranian Students Society, supporters of the Mujahedeen."

In Larnaca, Karayias said the two gunmen approached Javadi and his group as they walked down a narrow street about 100 metres from the Eleonora Hotel, where they were all staying.

Javadi was shot once between the eyes and later died in hospital. Rashidzadeh was shot once. He tried to run away, and was shot again, Karayias added.

Police said Saturday night that they found five 7.65mm cartridges and a 7.65mm pistol fitted with a silencer at the scene of the shooting.

Hundreds of Iranians travel to Cyprus on direct flight from Tehran by Iran's National Carrier, Iran Air. Some fly to Cyprus on holiday, but most arrive seeking visas for the United States and Western European countries.

An estimated 2,000-3,000 Iranians live in Cyprus, most of them around Larnaca.

The slayings in Larnaca, crowded with tourists at this time of year, was the first incident involving Iranians in Cyprus, which has repeatedly been caught in the crossfire of Middle East feuds and disputes.

Earlier this year, police arrested six Lebanese Muslims armed with shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile launchers who confessed they planned to shoot down a helicopter carrying Falangist Lebanese leader Gen. Michel Aoun.

Aoun had been expected to transit through the island en route to an Arab summit in Morocco, but cancelled the trip.

Last year two Greek Cypriots were killed when an explosive-packed automobile driven by an Arab exploded near the Israeli embassy. The driver was also killed.

In February last year, three senior Palestine Liberation Organisation officers were killed in a car-bomb explosion, blamed on Israeli agents, in the southern port city of Limassol.

At the same time, a ferry boat chartered to carry hundreds of Palestinians on a protest voyage to Israel was holed by a mine believed planted by Israeli frogmen in Limassol Harbour.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Sudan's military ruler extends ceasefire

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan extended by one month a unilateral ceasefire in the six-year-old civil war with rebels in the south, state radio Omdurman said. It said military ruler Omar Hassan Al Bashir announced the decision, which takes effect on Sept. 4, at a rally in the central region. It was the third unilateral ceasefire announced by Gen. Bashir since June 30 when he seized power in a coup from Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's civilian government. The radio quoted him as saying the move would create a suitable atmosphere for the next round of peace talks with rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). No date has been set for negotiations. Talks between the SPLA and Sudan in Addis Ababa broke up earlier this month over the issue of Islamic Sharia Laws, a central dispute in the conflict. The SPLA wants Sharia, introduced in 1983 but largely dormant since 1985, repealed and the country governed by secular laws.

Briton carrying solid gold belt stopped

CAIRO (AP) — Customs officials stopped a travelling British man and his wife Sunday after finding a solid gold belt worth around \$46,000 with them, a police source said. The source said that Bahgat Saadeen Al Murabet, a naturalised Briton of Libyan origin, and his Brazilian wife Oba, were going through a security check at Cairo International Airport before flying to London when the belt was found in a handbag they were carrying. The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that the gold belt weighed three kilograms (6.6 pounds) and estimated its cost at 120,000 Egyptian pounds (\$46,000). The couple missed their flight and were to be questioned by prosecution officials Monday to decide whether or not they were trying to smuggle the gold belt out of the country. The source was unable to give the couple's hometowns and British and Brazilian embassy officials were not immediately available for comment.

Israel says anti-Jewish attacks on the rise

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's government has reported a rise in attacks on Jews abroad and called for a worldwide campaign against anti-Semitism. A special government report commissioned to mark 50 years since the outbreak of World War II reported 35 attacks against Jews or Jewish institutions in Europe during 1988 and 82 against privately-owned Jewish property. In the United States there were 28 attacks on Jews or Jewish institutions and 823 against privately-owned Jewish property, the report said. The report said that in 1987 there were 12 attacks on Jewish institutions or individuals in the United States and 697 on private property. No 1987 breakdown for Europe was immediately available.

Somali president denies executions

MOGADISHU (R) — Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre has denied reports that security forces summarily executed large numbers of people on Gezira Beach near Mogadishu after riots in the capital in July. Speaking at a sports stadium in Mogadishu Sunday, Siad Barre said reports of such executions in the foreign media were "baseless." The president said a special commission headed by Colonel Abukar Hassan Webelie, the chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of Somalia's one-party parliament, had been set up to investigate the alleged massacre. The government has said that 23 people died in three days of anti-government demonstrations which erupted in Mogadishu on July 14. But international human rights groups and journalists who visited Somalia shortly after the riots say at least 400 were killed by the security forces and more than 1,000 arrested. Two reporters for the French media who visited Mogadishu as tourists said 46 of those detained were shot on a beach near Mogadishu on the night of July 17-18. Siad Barre said on Sunday that although a midnight to 5 a.m. curfew was still in force in Mogadishu, the situation in the country was back to normal.

2 Saudis join scientific expedition to South Pole

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia (AP) — King Fahd has given his blessing to two Saudi scientists joining an international expedition to the South Pole.

The Saudis, who will team up with scientists from the United States, Soviet Union, France, Britain, Japan and China, have already left for the 8-month expedition sponsored by French President Francois Mitterrand.

The expedition will start from Punta Arenas in Chile and end in Australia after crossing the South Pole from west to east.

The Saudis are Prof. Ibrahim Ibn Abdullah Hameed Alem of King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran, and Prof. Mustafa Ibn Omar Hadi Muammar of King Abdul-Aziz University of Jeddah.

Saudi Arabia will be the first Arab and Muslim country represented on such an expedition.

Muammar said in an interview with the Arabic-language Okaz newspaper that after he and Alem hoist the Saudi flag at the South Pole they "will offer thanksgiving prayers for the distinguished achievement."

The expedition will coincide with a visit by Fahd to Washington in mid-September.

The Saudis and their fellow adventurers will trek 4,000 miles (6,000 kilometres) across Antarctica from west to east without the aid of machines.

Muammar told Okaz that the expedition will use three sledges each pulled by 12 huskies.

One of the objectives was to "highlight international cooperation in the field of exploration and scientific mission," he said.

The Saudis will conduct marine and environmental experiments.

They will be flown from Punta Arenas to a scientific research station in Antarctica to join the other members of the team who have left for the eastward leg, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

It said the Saudis will take part in the westward trek from the rendezvous point at Elice Warth to the pole.

The pair's participation in the expedition is the first significant Saudi involvement in a scientific mission since June 1985, when Prince Sultan Ibn Salman flew into space aboard the U.S. shuttle Discovery.

During the flight, Prince Sultan launched the Arab satellite ArabSat-II and earned the distinction of being the first Muslim and Arab to travel in space.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 7111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:45 Programme review
15:45 Children programmes
17:05 Sea Hunt
18:00 News summary in Arabic
18:05 Local programme
19:10 Agricultural programme
19:45 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:30 Programme review
21:30 Local programme
22:00 News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 A variety programme
18:00 News in French
19:05 Dance France
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Paul Daniel's Magic Show
21:00 Winners & Losers
22:00 News in English
22:20 Act of Betrayal

PRAYER TIMES

04:42 Fajr
06:01 (Sunrise) Duha
12:57 Asr
16:13 Maghreb
19:10 Isha
20:31

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Sweithel Tel. 810740.
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 62785, 68328.
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757.
Tannous Church Tel. 622366.
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.
Anglican Church Tel. 623383, Tel. 628543.
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261.
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.
Assam International Church Tel. 685325.
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295.
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821254.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer conditions will prevail and winds will be northerly to moderate. In Aquila, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min./max. temp. Amman 18 / 33

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Aqaba 25 / 38
Deserts 19 / 38
Jordan Valley 27 / 37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33.5, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 41 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Akram Samhan 894611
Dr. Tawiq Qubri 626029
Dr. Zein Zaghoul 638591
Dr. Mufied Tanous 884480
Firas pharmacy 661912
Ferdows pharmacy 778336
Al Asena pharmacy 637053
Nabrook pharmacy 626262
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 645458
Shmezzani pharmacy 637699

IRBID:
Dr. Maza Bargaw 636381
Al Shams pharmacy 985238

ZARQA:
Dr. Yousef Abu Saad 985411
Khalifeh pharmacy 985411

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence (immediate) 630341
Rescue 199
Civil Defence Emergency 199
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 891228
Blood Bank 771211
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 894390
Public Security Department 630521
Price Complaints 605800
Price Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage 897467
Complaints 787111
Complaints 121
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 010230
Overseas Calls 010230
Repairs 623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101
Jordan Television 771111
Radio Jordan 774111
Water Authority 680100
Electric Power 831615
Company 636381
RJ Flight Information 08-53300
Queen Alia Intl. Airport 08-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:

Hussien Medical Centre 81381332
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. 644281/6
Akilich Maternity, J. Amn. 642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Palestine, Shmezzani 661711/6
Shmezzani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Al-Musharraf Hospital 667277/9
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/57
Italian, Al-Muhajir 664164/6
Al-Abdi, Abdali 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26
Army, Marka 891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50
Anal Hospital 674155
ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)983332
Zarqa National Hospital (09)9701/71
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)9870/32
IRBID:
Princess Summa Hospital (02)275535
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)2727/5
Ibn Al Nafes Hospital (02)347100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information depart-

ment at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

09:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:15 Agaña (RJ)
10:20 Tripoli (RJ)
11:45 Belgrade (RJ)
12:10 Athens (RJ)
12:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:45 Rome, Madrid (RJ)
12:45 Istanbul, Ankara (RJ)
13:00 Geneva, London (RJ)
13:15 Paris (RJ)
13:20 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
13:25 Kuwait (add.) (RJ)
13:45 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
13:55 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
14:20 Cairo (MS)
16:20 Miami, Vienna (RJ)
16:45 Montreal, New York (RJ)
18:15 Athens (RJ)
18:45 Kuwait (add.) (RJ)
19:15 Belgrade (RJ)
19:40 Istanbul, Ankara (RJ)
19:55 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
20:40 Tripoli (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

11:20 Kuwait (KU)
13:20 Cairo (MS)
13:30 Moscow (SU)
13:50 Riyadh (SV)
14:20 Dubai (AZ)
17:25 Riyadh (SV)
17:55 Rome (AZ)
19:00 Dubai (EK)

DEPARTURES

Deadline for scrutiny of voter lists ends Tuesday

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A deadline fixed for a period of time during which lists of voters in the coming parliamentary elections had been offered for public scrutiny ends Tuesday, according to the Ministry of Interior which is entrusted with arrangements for the election process.

The ministry said in a statement Monday that Wednesday will be the start of a week-long period for receiving complaints

and objections by members of the public about the lists and the names of voters in each constituency due to mistakes in registration or other reasons.

Earlier reports said that the Ministry of Interior was involved in printing 1.2 million voter cards to be issued to the registered voters soon, enabling them to participate in the coming elections which will take place on Nov. 8.

Jordan to attend Khartoum meeting on pricing policies

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a symposium on pricing policies due to open in Khartoum Wednesday and will submit a working paper on the national experiment in this field.

A statement by the Ministry of Agriculture said that the symposium, which was organised by the World Bank's Economic Development Institute and the Arab

Organisation for Agricultural Development, will review agricultural pricing systems, their objectives and their effects on production and consumption.

Relationship between pricing systems, national and regional economic policies and the world economic situation will be discussed at the meeting which is expected to last for two weeks.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

IZZEDDIN RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY: Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Ibrahim Izzeddin had a meeting in his office Monday with Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Nouri Ismail. They reviewed relations between Iraq and Jordan and areas of bilateral cooperation. (Petra)

SOCCER TEAM LEAVES FOR BAGHDAD: A national team of young soccer players left Amman for Baghdad Monday to take part in an Arab youth soccer championship due to start Wednesday. A total of 15 Arab countries are taking part in the championship. (Petra)

TRAIN DERAILED: Five wagons in a train transporting phosphate from the mines in southern Jordan to Aqaba were derailed 88 kilometres away from the Hassa Mine. A report in the local press said that the derailment — the cause of which was being investigated — and the damage to the line along 250 metres, caused a total stoppage along the railway line. (Petra)

HASHIMIYA TRAINING CENTRE GRADUATES: The sixth batch of students Monday graduated from the Hashimiya Training Centre in Zarqa. The 184 graduates completed two years of theoretical and practical lessons on the car mechanics, central heating, welding, carpentry, decoration, and maintenance of petroleum refinery. (Petra)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CAMP: A delegation from the Ministry of Youth represented Jordan at the three-week International Labour Camp which concluded its activities in Ismailiyeh in Egypt. The Jordanian delegation held photo exhibitions on the Great Arab Revolt as well as Jordan's historical and touristic sites. The delegation also presented working papers on pollution and the youth's role in curtailing the danger of nuclear weapons. (Petra)

DAJANI OPENS ACC MEETING: Amman Chamber of Industry Advisor Ali Dajani Monday opened the second meeting of the Federation of Chambers of Industry in Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries in Alexandria on behalf of ACC Secretary General Dr. Hilmi Nammar. A number of resolutions and recommendations will be issued at the conclusion of the two-day meetings. (Petra)

KEILANI INSPECTS NEW WELLS: Minister of Water and Irrigation Mohammad Saleh Keilani Monday visited the regions of Al Waleh and Al Hidan where he was briefed on the wells which have been dug and the site where the water pumping stations will be installed. Keilani also inspected wells being dug at Al Hbeis (Petra)

CONFERENCE ON COMBATING SMOKING: A committee charged with preparing for a conference on combating smoking to be held next Saturday held a meeting Sunday to discuss final arrangements for the up-coming conference. The committee members said that the three-day meeting will endorse a pan-Arab law on smoking and will discuss all adverse effects of smoking on Arab society.

IRAQ, JORDAN DISCUSS TRANSPORT: An Iraqi-Jordanian committee on transport met in Aqaba Sunday and discussed matters related to transportation of imported goods destined for Iraq. The committee which will continue its meetings at the Ministry of Transport in Amman Monday was set up last month during an Iraqi-Jordanian meeting in Baghdad. (Petra)

FRUIT, VEGETABLE EXPORTS: The Ministry of Agriculture said in a bulletin Sunday that all types of fruits and vegetables can be exported in the coming month but import are limited to sage, dates and garlic. The monthly bulletin is issued through the Jordan Agricultural Marketing Organisation. (Petra)

EXPORTERS HOLD TALKS: The Jordanian exporters society held a meeting Sunday to discuss matters related to the development of exports which can ensure further foreign currency for Jordan. Incentives and privileges offered to exporters of Jordanian industrial and agricultural products were reviewed at the meeting. (Petra)

GUIDEBOOK FOR EXPORTS: The Jordan Agricultural Marketing Organisation has issued a guidebook for exporters of agricultural products to European markets and another for exporters to Arab markets. The guidebooks contain detailed information about procedures related to customs and border formalities and facilities and restrictions on transportation operations. (Petra)

MINISTRY TO SET UP 3 THEATRE GROUPS: The Ministry of Culture and Information has decided to set up three theatre groups to present national dances and songs and said that their members will be picked up from preparatory schools in Jordan. The ministry had earlier set up a committee to tour schools in the Kingdom and select students wishing to join the three groups. (Petra)

WAZANI RETURNS: Minister of Justice Ratib Al Wazani has said that the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) ministers of justice recommended the establishment of a joint committee to study the chances of unifying and developing laws. In a statement to Jordan News Agency, Petra, upon his return to Amman from the meeting of the ACC ministers of justice which convened in Baghdad, Wazani said that the ministers agreed to form a committee to study the regulations of colleges of law in the ACC countries. The ministers also agreed to form unified delegations to Arab and international conferences dealing with law and legal issues, Wazani said. (Petra)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITION

★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artists Khalid Ghawamneh and Abdullah Kamaleh, and the Syrian artist Wafaa Al Masri at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist 'Adnan Al Hiba at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FILMS

★ A repetition of part IV of the American Centre's series "The Power Game" on "The Presidency" — 7:00 p.m.

★ A German film entitled "Die Abfahrter" (English subtitled) at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

3 ministers resign to prepare for elections

By Ghadeer Taher
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The runup to Jordan's first general election in 22 years has reached a high point with the resignation of three members of the cabinet to prepare for the Nov. 8 polls.

Official sources confirmed that Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shakir had accepted the resignations of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Economic Affairs Taher Al Masri, Minister of Education Abdullah Nsour and Public Works and Housing Minister Shafiq Zawaideh. The resignations take effect Sept. 1, and a Royal Decree is expected to be issued soon accepting them.

The Jordanian constitution does not allow active government officials to run in national elections. It stipulates that government officials, including ministers, must leave office at least 65 days before elections if they want to run for parliament seats. Candidacy nominations will be accepted on Oct. 14 to 16.

Masri, Nsour and Zawaideh are expected to be the only members of the present cabinet running for the Nov. 8 elections.

The resignations of the three ministers were widely expected by election analysts. Thouqan Hindawi resigned as Chief of the Royal Court earlier this month to prepare his election campaign in Irbid Governorate.

Hindawi, as well as Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, whose resignation was reported in the local press earlier this week, are running for two of the eight seats allocated for Muslims from Irbid Governorate.

It was not clear Monday whether the government was planning to appoint new ministers or bring about a brief reshuffle to make up for the vacancies left by the resignations.

However, informed sources said Masri's post is expected to stay vacant until after the elections. The government of Sharif Zaid, according to the sources, is

mostly seen as a caretaker government pending the elections and the vacancy left behind by Masri will be filled with the formation of a new government.

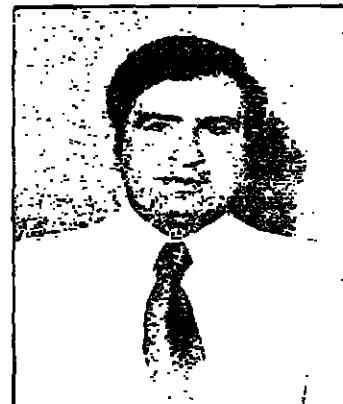
Zawaideh confirmed his resignation, but denied reports in the Arabic-language Sawt Al Shaab newspaper that Transport and Communications Minister Hikmat Khammash will take over the responsibilities of his ministry.

"The report is not true about the replacement," said Zawaideh, who is running for the Christian seat in the sixth district of Amman, Madaba. "The choice has not been decided yet," he told the Jordan Times in a telephone interview.

He refused to confirm suggestions that another member of the cabinet will be taking over the ministry. "Maybe it will be a minister or a new minister could be appointed," he said.

Zawaideh would not comment on any aspect of the elections on the grounds that he remained a minister until Sept. 1 and therefore should not make any such statement. "Contact me after Sept. 1," he said.

Reports that Nsour's post will be taken over by Minister of

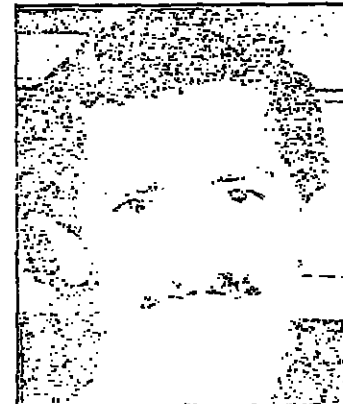


Taher Al Masri

Education Nassereddin Al Assad or Agriculture Minister Adnan Badran, who was the former president of Yarmouk University, could not be confirmed.

Officials at the Ministry of Education said that Nsour was not in his office Monday nor did they expect him.

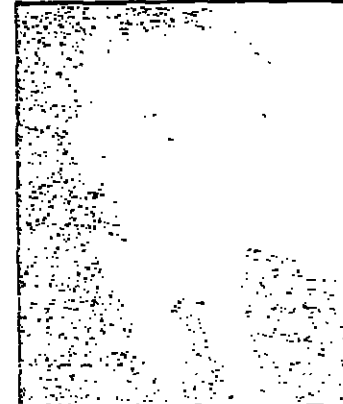
Masri will be seeking one of four Muslim seats in the Third District of Amman. According to information available to the Jordan Times, he is not the only former minister in the race. The names of Hamdi Tabbaa, Mohammad Dabbas and Moham-



Abdullah Nsour

mad Abu Ghanam have also been reported as potential candidates in the Third District, in addition to journalist Mahmoud Al Kayed, former chairman of the Jordan Press Foundation Company Limited, Milhem Al Tal, banker Fakhr Bilbeisi, Judge Ghaleb Abu Abboud, ex-deputy Fares Nabulsi, pharmacist Amin Shukry and Haifa Al Bashir, head of the Jordanian Women's Federation.

At least five are tipped to seek the sole Christian seat in the same district. They are: Dr. Jamal Al Shaer, Dr. Carlos Dihmis,



Shafiq Zawaideh

Shabeeb Abu Jabar, George Haddad and journalist Fakhr Kaawar.

The only name available to the Jordan Times Monday as potential rival to Zawaideh in Madaba was Kamel Masarweh.

Those in pursuit of the sole Muslim seat from Madaba include Fawaz Abu Ghanam, and Mohammad Qutaiish.

Nsour is running for one of the six seats allocated to Muslims in the Balqa region. Pundits predict Nsour will have a strong showing in the polls since "he is popular in Salt."

RJ, S. Yemeni team discuss cooperation in civil aviation

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Teams from South Yemen's airline and Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national airline, held talks here on the prospect of cooperation in civil aviation fields and training of personnel.

An RJ spokesman said that the Yemeni team sought RJ training expertise and facilities to promote the South Yemeni airline's operations.

The visitors toured the RJ training centre and examined the airline's ground services in preparation for launching cooperation in airline services to benefit from the Jordanian airline's experience, the spokesman noted.

The South Yemeni team's visit

here is the first by a delegation from that country to Jordan since late February this year, when agreement was reached on setting up a joint committee and sub-committees to pave the way for joint ventures and cooperation in a number of fields.

Meanwhile, RJ announced Monday that it transported a total of 34,553 passengers and 1,101 tonnes of products to various destinations in the second week of this month.

It said RJ planes carried 32,734 passengers and transported 839 tonnes of products in the same period of last year.

Another RJ statement said that

a team comprising the national airline, and the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) will take part in a meeting by civil aviation authorities in the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries which will start in Baghdad Tuesday.

The meeting, by a special committee on laws related to civil aviation, will discuss the unification of regulations in implementation of resolutions passed by the civil aviation authorities at their last meeting in the Iraqi capital.

Hani Baqaqeen from RJ and Auni Momani from the CAA will attend the coming meeting.

Abu Qoura appeals to ICRC to help end Israeli atrocities against Arabs

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) Monday issued an appeal to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to help end Israel's practice of deporting Arab citizens from their Palestinian homeland.

The society's president, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, said in a cable to the Geneva-based ICRC that every possible attempt should be taken at the international level to put an end to such atrocities against the Palestinian people.

Abu Qoura's cable came in the wake of Israel's deportation of

five Palestinians to Lebanon and France Sunday.

The expulsions raised to 61 the number of Palestinians deported by Israel since the uprising erupted in the occupied territories in December 1987.

The United Nations has repeatedly condemned this act, but Israel has claimed that the measure was necessary to help quell violence in the occupied lands. None of the five expelled Sunday faced trial or formal charges; and their appeals were rejected by Israel's supreme court.

Abu Qoura said in his cable to ICRC that the deportation is re-

garded as a flagrant violation of the Geneva Conventions and the international humanitarian law.

He also said that mass arrests conducted by Israeli authorities in the Arab lands violate the 49th article of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians under occupation.

One of the deportees, who was sent to France is Tayseer Anuri, 43, a physics professor at the West Bank's Bir Zeit University. He had been named "prisoner of conscience" by Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation.

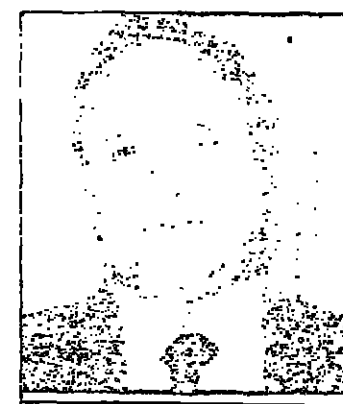
Badran, Syrian counterpart to discuss danger of locusts

DAMASCUS (Petra, J.T.) — Minister of Agriculture Adnan Badran Monday started an official visit to Syria and said that Jordanian-Syrian bilateral cooperation in fending off the danger of desert locusts will be among the main topics for discussion with his Syrian counterpart Mohammad Ghabash.

The meeting is in implementation of resolutions by the joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee which last met in Damascus under the co-chairmanship of Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Al Zoubi and his Jordanian counterpart Sharif Zaid Ibn Shakir, Badran said in a statement here Monday.

The meeting seeks to coordinate efforts between the two countries in promoting agricultural production and to follow up the implementation of the higher committee's resolutions in this respect, the minister said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Among other topics to be discussed, Badran said, is the exchange of agricultural seeds and saplings and a Jordanian-Syrian joint project for fattening sheep at the Hammam Basin, a semi-desert area in the eastern regions of Jordan bordering Syria, Iraq



Adnan Badran

and Saudi Arabia.

Joint ventures in agriculture, which have been referred to sub-committees, will also be reviewed at the meetings in Damascus, Badran added.

"We will strive to work out an agricultural coordination and integration plan that would provide for bilateral cooperation in providing the markets of Syria and Jordan with surplus crops at the request of either side," the minister noted.

He said Jordan and Syria plan to put into force an agreement on exchanging veterinary vaccines.

They will exchange veterinary pharmaceutical products and support the work of government sponsored companies in Jordan and Syria, which organise trade exchange of agricultural products.

According to Badran, Jordan has concluded contracts to buy 6,000 tonnes of Syrian seeds and grain.

He said that the Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAMPCO) will soon import 3,000 tonnes and the rest will be left to the Jordanian private sector companies to handle.

At the conclusion of the higher committee meeting in Damascus last month, the two prime ministers signed minutes of their deliberations.

These provided for the establishment of a joint committee to review issues pertaining to the exchange of technical expertise, provision of seeds and saplings, the exchange of information on desert locust movements, providing veterinary vaccines and drugs, as well as possibilities of setting up joint venture projects.

The minutes also covered bilateral cooperation in industry, electricity, transport, oil and minerals and irrigation projects.

Damascus meeting to establish Arabisation, publication centre

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The establishment of an Arab centre for Arabisation, translation and publication is among a host of recommendations taken by a pan-Arab technical committee here paying the way for Tuesday's conference of Arab ministers in charge of higher education and scientific research.

Jordan is taking part in the conference with a team led by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad, and was represented at the committee's two-day meeting that ended Monday by Agriculture Minister Adnan Badran and other delegates.

Badran said that following up the implementation of recommendations by the Arab ministers third meeting which was held in Baghdad in 1985 was discussed at the meeting here.

The fourth conference to start Tuesday is expected to endorse an agreement on the establishment of the projected centre in conjunction with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO), Badran noted.

The ministers will discuss Arabising terms used in teaching medicine by Arab universities with the help of the project centre which would have its headquarters in Syria, the minister said.

According to Badran, the ministers will also review another recommendation for the establishment of a higher Arab body on scientific research and higher studies.

"The Arab World lacks proper facilities and programmes for preparing staff for teaching at university level and this task will be entrusted to the projected body," Badran added.

Another Jordanian delegation is now in Syria to supervise the Jordanian pavilion at the Damascus International Fair due to open Tuesday.

Mr. Mohammad Riad, the pavilion's director said that pro-

ducts of 130 Jordanian companies will be displayed at the two-week fair.

Products ranging from leather, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals to foodstuffs and furniture will be exhibited at the fair to promote national products' sales in Arab and foreign countries, Riad

added.

He said that his team will supply visitors, businessmen and investors with information about incentives offered by Jordan for investors and tax exemptions, as well as facilities concerning capital land profits from such investments in the Kingdom.

Symposium to analyse use of computers in agriculture

AMMAN (Petra) — Analysing small agricultural projects by employing computers will be the theme of a 10-day regional symposium to open here Sunday with the participation of 12 countries including Jordan.

Delegates will focus attention on the Wadi Al Arab agricultural project in Jordan as a case study in their discussions over agricultural programmes, and the use of computers to promote the implementation of these programs.

mes, according to an official at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Delegates from Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Somalia, Oman, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, North Yemen and Cyprus will attend the conference, he said.

The meeting has been organised by the Near East, North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association in cooperation with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

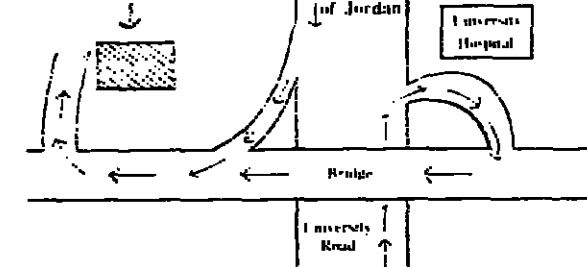
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No. 100000000 Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1977.

الاردن للصحافة العربية مؤسسة صحفية غير ربحية تأسست عام 1977

Editorial Director:
RANAN AL MAJALI
Director General:
DR. RADI AL WAQFI
Editor-in-Chief:
DR. WALED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephone: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366
Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO
Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

We dare the hawks

THE RECENTLY published results of an Israeli poll indicated that a majority of the Israeli society was turning "dovish" in the short term and "dovish" in the long term in the context of settling the Palestinian problem. According to the poll, taken in late 1988 but released only recently, showed that 48.3 per cent of Israelis favoured exchanging land for peace — an increase of 3.9 per cent from the results of a similar survey held in December 1987, shortly after the Intifada broke out. A very welcome development, indeed. But, what seems to be a little strange is that the percentage of Israelis willing to accept the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as a negotiating partner declined by about eight per cent since December 1987. However, Israelis who support the creation of an independent Palestinian state rose by five per cent. Now what does this indicate, when seen in light of the widely accepted notion that the Israeli government's refusal to enter talks with the PLO stems from the fact that the PLO is synonymous with an independent Palestinian state?

At first look, it would appear that there is something seriously wrong with the image of the PLO among the Israelis. Well, that is not news. What is more pronounced here is the fact that the poll was taken in October 1988, before the PLO announced its moderate peace strategy and 11 months after the Intifada began in the occupied territories. No doubt, a lot of water has flown under the bridge since then. The most outstanding feature of today's Middle East is the reality that the PLO has turned a new leaf and is ready for negotiations with the ultimate goal of peaceful coexistence. Despite the fact that many attempts have been made to win and deny the PLO's renunciation of terrorism and recognition of the state of Israel, there is little doubt that the realisation that the Palestinian problem could not be just waved away with mighty fists is growing in the Israeli society and a majority of Israelis today endorse a solution along the lines pursued by the PLO.

We do not know what could possibly be the motivation behind releasing the results of the October 1988 poll in August 1989, but we do know one thing: if such a poll was to be taken today its results will blast the defiance of the Israeli government, which puts itself in the back for being democratic and representative of "national unity." It will expose the reality that a good majority of the Israeli society, for one reason or another, supports a negotiated settlement of the problem but it is the hawkish Israeli political leadership that is ignoring the international will that the Palestinians should be allowed to enjoy their full political status, including the right to independent statehood. We dare the Israeli government to test the waters.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

On Monday tackled the situation in Lebanon which it described as a pan Arab tragedy that should be dealt with immediately. The paper said the Arab leaders now have to be included to find a solution to the conflict to close the door to the face of external powers intervention on the one hand, and to enable the Lebanese enjoy peace again on the other. This was the main text of a statement by King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak following King Hussein's day visit to Cairo and his intensive discussions on Lebanon and other Arab affairs, the paper noted. It said that the King and the president both reaffirmed the Arab Nation's responsibility towards Lebanon and towards ending the bloodshed and the deteriorating situation in that country. Further, it said that the Arab leaders agreed that the Arab brothers in Lebanon and elsewhere should be allowed to enjoy their full political status, including the right to independent statehood. The paper concluded, and therefore be allowed to resume its humanitarian mission as soon as possible.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily tackles the agricultural sector in Jordan which is the backbone of the nation's economy. Fahd Al Farah writes in a report on this sector by a team of World Bank specialists who said that Jordan's agricultural sector can and should be helped to compete with foreign products even on the European markets. The writer notes that the team of specialists had recommended that high quality crops in demand in Europe must be grown extensively in Jordan and subsidy must be removed on agricultural input specially irrigation water and animal feed which had hampered further investments. The writer criticises the ministry of agriculture's report on developing this sector because he says it neglects the afforestation and livestock wealth and gives attention to the economic and financial matters and neglects the socio-political aspects, and above all it does not give specific attention to solving Jordan's agricultural problem but rather refers to the general agricultural problem in the Third World. What is needed is a political decision to end agricultural problems in Jordan; and having Dr. Adnan Badran as minister of agriculture and Dr. Sami Sunnaa as secretary general of the ministry we have the right to expect serious moves towards real and meaningful action, the writer says.

At Dstour daily commented on King Hussein's visit to Egypt and his talks on the Lebanese question with the Egyptian president. The statement that came at the end of the visit reflected a similarity in views between the two leaders about the Lebanese question and the need for speedy action to end the tragedy in that country, the paper noted. Both leaders have unequivocally backed the resumption of an Arab League mediation committee's mission in Lebanon in implementation of the Casablanca Arab summit resolutions, and with the hope of finding a lasting settlement, the paper said.

By Taysir Aruri

The writer, a lecturer at Birzeit University in the West Bank, was expelled by the Israeli occupation authorities Monday to France for his role in leading the Palestinian Intifada. Aruri spent the last year in prison where he wrote the following article:

THIS ARTICLE will outline the main issues that need to be addressed and resolved so that a just and lasting solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict may be realised.

It is clear that achieving a just and durable peace between the two peoples requires that the main objectives of each be realised, taking into account the balance of interests between the Palestinians and Israelis themselves as well as other regional parties to the conflict. This is one of the reasons why we must search for a solution through an international peace conference, to be attended by all parties to the conflict including the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

It is perhaps not inappropriate to emphasise that it is unrealistic for either party to opt for a military solution to the conflict. This is especially so in view of the current international climate and the experience of other peoples in conflict, as in Cambodia, Afghanistan, Angola, Namibia and Nicaragua.

It is also unrealistic to try to impose extreme "final solutions" aimed at liquidating the adversary, as are notions of the total transfer of the Palestinian people outside Mandatory Palestine; the destruction of the state of Israel; the perpetuation of the occupation; the denial of the existence of the Palestinian people; or the denial of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

It is reasonable to assume that a lasting solution must be based — even in broad terms — on international consensus and legiti-

timacy as expressed by resolutions concerning Palestine and the Israeli-Arab conflict adopted by the United Nations and its various bodies, particularly the General Assembly and the Security Council — specifically General Assembly Resolutions 181 and 194 and Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The main elements of a serious, realistic peace plan addressing the minimum requirements of the two peoples must include the following:

□ The end of the occupation and the withdrawal of the Israeli army from all lands occupied as a result of the 1967 war, and vacating all Israeli settlements, without exception, built beyond the Green Line;

□ Granting the Palestinian people the right to self-determination, including the right to establish an independent and democratic state on lands from which the Israeli army withdraws, i.e., the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip;

□ The implementation of full political, diplomatic, economic and other relations between the two states, Israel and Palestine, with firm guarantees of true security for each state and the right of each to live in peace and security within internationally recognised boundaries. It may also be necessary for each state to pass legislation limiting the activity of parties or political groups advocating the destruction of the other state or encroachment upon its territory;

□ Resolutions of the Palestine refugee problem in accordance with relevant U.N. resolutions.

□ Guaranteeing the right of both people and of Jews, Muslims and Christians the world over to have access to the holy places in Jerusalem.

An important lesson may be learned from the experience of European states. The peace now prevailing among them is so strong that it seems unimaginable that war is an option that could be exercised to settle disputes that may arise between, say,



...But they don't see, they don't hear and they don't dare to talk.

Germany and France, Britain and Spain, or the Balkan states. The main reason for the stability of peace that exists in Europe today is the strength and extensiveness of common interests, especially in the economic sphere. As a result, any conflict that may arise between any two states remains small relative to the interests that bind them. The balance of common interests alone determines the nature of the relations between states and creates the bases for a durable peace.

In contrast, the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt did not create a comparable situation between the two countries, despite the passage of 10 years since their conclusion, because the treaty failed to create a balance of interlocking interests between them.

The dynamics of conflict between Israelis and Palestinians are different, mainly because more than 20 years of occupation have created a number of objective conditions independent of the will of the occupier. These conditions may be crucial in laying the foundation for a stable and durable peace over the ruins of the occupation.

The various factors of the development of Palestinian society under occupation — such as the building of mass organisations,

mass mobilisation and leadership, political struggle on a popular scale, the crystallisation of an independent Palestinian identity and the growth of political consciousness — were the necessary preconditions for the outbreak of the Palestinian uprising in December 1987.

The uprising has in turn made possible a revolutionary transformation in Palestinian political thought, and has enabled a more realistic understanding of what it will take to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian and Israeli-Arab conflicts. This applies, in varying degrees, to most Palestinian organisations that comprise the PLO, with the exception of the Palestine Communist Party, which advocated a two-state solution in 1947 and reaffirmed it in 1982 after the party's reconstitution.

This new realism was expressed in the resolutions of the 19th session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers in November 1988, in the Palestinian peace initiative, and in the speech and declaration of Yasser Arafat in Geneva (all of which were later endorsed by the executive committee of the PLO).

The uprising has also effected important transformations in the Israeli mentality, not least of which is the realisation that the

status quo cannot continue and that there is a need to seek solutions to the conflict. However, the proposed solutions span a wide range, from accepting the principle of the right of the Palestinian people; to self-determination and the establishment of their state alongside Israel; to self-rule; to annexation of the occupied territories, ending with transfer.

The most crucial factors in laying the foundations of a stable and durable peace or those that have to do with interlocking economic and other interests of both peoples (provided that these interests are construed to serve the interests of both parties equally). Economic relations between the two peoples over the last two decades have developed in a distorted and imbalanced way. They have not been based on equality, but rather on the laws of the occupation, which never missed an opportunity to consecrate this distorted relationship in the interest of Israel and to the detriment of the Palestinians.

Here I will note a few examples of the basis for a durable peace on the level of economic relations. Reference to such details is not akin to fighting over the fur before catching the bear — but is an exercise in taking into consideration the vital interests of all concerned parties. What may look like mere details in what follows in fact reaches to the heart of these vital interests.

□ **Palestinian labourers employed in Israel:** It is not in the interest of the future Palestinian state to begin its independence with more than 110,000 workers who have lost their jobs in Israel and who face partial or total unemployment for a long time. Conversely, it is not in the interest of the Israeli economy to lose this cheap labour force.

□ **Tourism:** The fact that important historical, religious and archaeological sites of interest to tourists are found within both states, Israel and Palestine, necessitates coordination between the two (under peace conditions)

if they desire to develop tourism — which may become one of the most important sources of revenue for both states, particularly for Palestine.

□ **Water:** Due to the limited water supply, and in view of the fact that many aquifers lie under the hills of the future Palestinian state and along the borders of the two states, it would be necessary to form joint bodies to supervise the utilisation and development of water resources.

□ **Electricity:** Driven by political and economic aims, the policy of the occupying authorities has led to a situation in which more than 90 per cent of the electricity consumed in the territories comes from the Israeli Electric Corporation. Because the construction of power plants capable of meeting the needs of the Palestinian state would require a number of years, it would become paramount to search for suitable solutions based on mutual cooperation.

□ **Ports and airports:** Until such time that a port is developed in Gaza and a civilian airport is built in the Palestinian state, there will be no choice for Palestinians but to use such facilities in Israel.

□ **Other issues:** These include the question of access between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip via a land or air corridor and many others related to the interlocking of economic and market relations between the two states that are no less important than the five points enumerated above.

In any case, when discussing the common economic interests of the two states, two sets of issues will continue to cast a dark shadow and to raise Palestinian fears unless dealt with. They are, first, those related to legislation passed during the occupation that serve the interests of Israel at the expense of the Palestinians; and second, those related to the gap in economic and technological power between the two states, and the interest of the Palestinian state not to become economically dependent on Israel — The Jerusalem Post.

Democracy movement in Peking

By Kathy Wilhelm
The Associated Press

PEKING — The young man stood staring straight ahead. "Police followed me," he hissed through nearly closed lips.

Another meeting gone awry. Hours later, at a new place, he explained.

"Police came to my house and arrested me. They held me 10 days. I'm still under investigation. I'm afraid my work unit may fire me because of it. I want to leave the country."

There was quiet defiance in his manner — defiance of the official line, as expressed in the people's daily newspaper, that China's young people should "uphold the Communist Party leadership, wholeheartedly serve the people and struggle hard" and that they should renounce "bourgeois-liberal" — meaning Western culture.

On another night, more than 100 people, mostly in their 20s, gathered at a private bar for an ear-thumping, rock "N" roll party.

So much for renouncing bourgeois-liberal culture.

Although swept off Tiananmen Square by the army the night of June 3-4, the student democracy movement now is an underground, rolling out of officialdom's sight.

Two months into the Communist Party's biggest purge in more than a decade — a final effort by China's aging revolutionaries to preserve their Marxist-Maoist dream — the younger generation has tuned out the government, quietly ignoring a re-education programme launched after Tiananmen.

Many Chinese who talk to foreigners, including some over age 30, say they did not bother to watch the latest government television documentary on the seven-week student movement that the government denounces as counter-revolutionary.

Discreetly, many seek out foreigners in Peking for information or just to talk.

A shopkeeper, tossing a basin of water out his door and seeing a foreigner, beckoned: "Please come in and have some tea."

A park worker, walking home after an ideological study session that claimed the West was trying to colonise China, sat on a bench next to a foreigner and struck up a conversation.

A young woman selling clothing eagerly pulled a foreigner into her tiny stall.

"We don't believe them"

Like the others, she brought up June 3-4.

"The government says no one died in Tiananmen Square," she says in a low voice. "But we hear on the Voice of America that

many people died. We don't believe our own government. Can you tell me what is true?"

The news that went out around the world from Peking that night and the ensuing days was that the government sent an estimated 150,000 soldiers into Peking to crush the students' democracy movement. Hundreds, possibly thousands, of people were killed in two days of street fighting between soldiers with tanks and guns and civilians with stones and molotov cocktails.

Many urban Chinese are looking abroad for the truth about what is happening in their own country, especially to shortwave radio broadcasts such as the U.S. government-run VOA. China has jammed incoming VOA signals since June, but many Chinese say they are still able to hear occasional snatches of news.

The Chinese have other questions when they meet up with foreigners: Is it true that student leader Wang Dan has been arrested? (He was arrested July 2 but the government did not announce it until Aug. 17). How many student leaders escaped? (Fewer than a dozen). Will U.S. President George Bush impose more sanctions on China? (He says no).

They also turn to foreigners to pour out bitterness they dare not express to a fellow Chinese.

A taxi driver: "China is still ruled by emperors." Told to an unsympathetic ear, that remark could mean police interrogation and a black mark in his file.

In the aftermath of Tiananmen, the government arrested thousands of people executed at least 12 and sentenced others to life in prison. It has terrorised the intellectual community by purging the most open-minded and most creative government advisers, writers and academics.

(Li Lu, a 23-year-old student leader who has fled China, told reporters Aug. 17 in Geneva, where he had addressed a U.N. human-rights panel, that 120,000 people had been arrested since June and that some of them had been secretly executed. "Most of the Chinese people continue to support the students," Li said. "They give me every kind of information. For security reasons, I cannot name the sources, but the information is reliable.")

Big brother watching

The government has installed cameras along streets throughout Peking, their long necks occasionally swivelling from side to side. Three cameras watch the Friendship store, which the government runs for foreigners.

It has hung banners from hotels and government buildings that praise the "great and glorious" Communist Party and filled news-

papers with editorials and columns maintaining that the democracy movement was a Western-aided plot to turn China into a "vassal state."

It has televised book burnings, with officials setting fire to hundreds of books said to be reactionary or obscene.

But the government has failed to get all the people to listen, to believe or to participate.

The party's anti-bourgeois liberalism campaign is being ignored like a television show with the sound turned off.

Ten years of contact with the outside world, encouraged by senior leader Deng Xiaoping's policy of promoting rapid development, have changed China to the point where old totalitarian methods no longer work to the fullest, as they did in the past.

Deng all over

Deng was respected as a reformer when he began his rule in 1978. But now, as millions of people nationwide are required to study his words, and movies and books about him proliferate, his prestige could hardly be lower.

"We just string together words from Deng's speech," a Chinese reporter said of his office's mandatory twice-weekly sessions to study Deng. Each person must make a statement, he said, but "it's not necessary to be enthusiastic."

Small numbers of Chinese in Peking meet in secret to discuss goals of democratic change, but say they have no plans for immediate action.

In most cases, derision or anonymous defiance are the weapons now.

"All of these things will be answered for," says graffiti spray-painted in English on a subway station. Police, apparently uncomprehending, have not washed it off.

At viewings of a new movie lionising Deng as a young Red Army guerrilla leader, audiences laugh when the young Deng declares: "What I say goes."

"Even back then he had to have his way," said a woman who saw the movie.

Class punishment

After the top leaders pledged to wipe out corruption, it turned out that the sons and daughters of some of them were involved. A dirty began making the rounds about them: "The junior official will wear handcuffs, the middle-level official will make a self-criticism and the top guy will make a report."

Even university students, who are being watched more closely and given more intensive political education than any other group, have dared to show their anger over being punished for protest-

ing. Those going on to a graduate school have been ordered to spend one or two years working first; others have been rejected by their prospective employers as politically unsound.

One night in late July, several hundred graduates at Peking University, a centre of dissidence in the spring, gathered on campus and began beating pots and pans, shouting sarcastically, "Long live the Communist Party."

The government caught the sarcasm and withheld the diploma of the alleged ringleader.

More than anything, ordinary Chinese look to foreign investment and foreign ideas to open up their one-party system to allow freedom of speech and the press.

"You are our hope," a student told a foreigner.

Some even look to foreigners to help achieve speedier change: "We need foreign governments to help us make revolution," said the park worker to the foreigner on the park bench.

Polish experience: new model for world order?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Bronislaw Geremek is a Polish historian, a medievalist, who sees the contemporary politics of his country with uncanny clarity. Sixteen months ago he analysed the Polish situation in terms that are now, to our astonishment, coming to life day by day.

I met him in Warsaw on April 29, 1988. Solidarity, to which he was an adviser, was outlawed then. The day before, Mr. Geremek had been arrested and prevented from giving a lecture on trade unions.

A book of his on medieval France could not be published — because the authorities objected to a single word in it, he said. "What word?" Geremek.

But Mr. Geremek was optimistic for Solidarity and for Poland. His reason was Mikhail Gorbachev.

"One cannot be sure that in Gorbachev's policy one can find a new vision of imperial order," he said. "It is quite possible that he will change the economy and the human relations in the Soviet Union, and destroy the gallop phenomenon, but not change the relationship between the centre and the satellite countries."

"But we have the feeling that for Gorbachev some changes in the imperial order are a necessity."

"The Gorbachev policy in a sense depends on the Polish situation. If in Poland the reforms fail, for all other countries in Eastern Europe it will be a sign that this policy cannot work."

"And it would be a sign to Ligachev and other (Soviet conservatives) that, you see, the result is anarchy, no production, it can't work."

The Polish government was then putting through economic "reforms." They could not work, Mr. Geremek said, because the public did not accept the legitimacy of the Communist regime.

Even more than in other East European countries the party was a shell, its membership drained by an economic failure and successive political crises. Public discontent was being expressed just then in massive strikes.

The only way out, Mr. Geremek argued, was to legalise Solidarity and negotiate with it.

How remote a possibility that seemed at the time. General Wojciech Jaruzelski had imposed martial law on the country and outlawed Solidarity in 1981, and he remained hostile to it.

But in 1989 the impossible began to happen. The government legalised and negotiated with Solidarity. It agreed to an election that was meant to be only partly democratic — with a majority of seats in the lower house reserved for the Communist Party and its allies — but that in fact humiliatingly registered the public's contempt for the Communists.

This summer Mr. Geremek and another leading intellectual adviser to Solidarity, Adam Michnik, were quietly invited by Pope John Paul II to his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo.

A year earlier, Mr. Geremek could not get a passport to visit the United States in order to receive an honorary degree at Columbia University. This time there was no trouble. He and Mr. Michnik went.

In these last weeks, events in Poland have accelerated, one possibility overtaking another. The two small parties that for decades had been appendages to the Communists refused to support the Communist nominee for prime minister.

They negotiated instead with Solidarity. And General Jaruzelski designated a senior Solidarity leader, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, as prime minister.

This week Mikhail Gorbachev made clear that he supported the change of direction in Poland: the break with 45 years of postwar history. He telephoned the Polish Communist leader, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and urged that the Communists join a coalition government led by Solidarity.

Communist leaders had been saying that the party would not join unless it got more than the two key ministries promised to it, defence and interior. After the telephone call a spokesman for Mr. Rakowski said the party was ready for "partnerlike cooperation." The next day, Mr. Mazowiecki indicated he would find more spots in his government for Communists, though he did not say how many of the 19 ministries would be offered to Communists.

All the same, Mr. Gorbachev evidently saw his necessities as Mr. Geremek hoped he would. He concluded that an attempt to continue Communist hegemony in Poland, with the anarchy and economic disaster likely to result, would be more dangerous to his policies than a practical concession to non-Communist leadership. — The New York



'Queen of Hotels' endures her trial

By Vera Haller
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dripping diamonds and encased in designer gowns, Leona Helmsley looks regally out from magazine advertisements, touting herself as the "Queen" of her hotel empire. But the billionaire hotelier, whose self-aggrandizing ads have made her known nationwide, has discovered her sovereignty is not recognised in the court of law.

For six weeks, prosecution witnesses at her trial on a 47-count indictment have portrayed Mrs. Helmsley as an abusive boss who evaded taxes by charging personal expenses to her business, extorted kickbacks from liquor suppliers and didn't pay her bills.

Even her lawyer conceded she was "demanding" and "abrasive."

Mrs. Helmsley, 69 — who with her husband, Harry, heads a \$5-billion real estate empire — has said not a word publicly about the stories of greed and arrogance presented by the prosecution, which rested its case last Tuesday after presenting 44 witnesses and thousands of pages of documents.

Through it all, Mrs. Helmsley has done her best to remain remote and regal. Her head held high, she listened, occasionally jotted notes and whispered comments to her lawyers.

While always fashionably dressed, Mrs. Helmsley has not flaunted her wealth. She wore tailored suits and simple jewelry like a single strand of pearls and a gold wedding band.

Well-tressed in courtroom procedure, she often was the first to rise when the jury entered the room. She would look directly at the jurors and give them a friendly nod.

How or if Mrs. Helmsley's courtroom demeanor will affect the jurors remains to be seen.

The jurors heard from contractors about their battles to get paid for renovation work at Mrs. Helmsley's Connecticut estate, Dunellen Hall.

She disputed many bills, negotiated lesser payments and ultimately had much of the cost, \$3.1 million, paid for by Helmsley-owned businesses, testimony has shown.

The jurors also will consider a document that claims she charged more than \$320,000 in personal purchases to the Park Lane Hotel, ranging from \$32 for insect repellent and \$60 for undergarments to nearly \$3,000 for cuff links and tens of thousands of dollars in designer clothing.

The jury also has heard three liquor vendors testify they were forced by Mr. Helmsley's top aide, Frank Turco, to pay large kickbacks to keep their accounts at Helmsley hotels.

In testimony July 25, a former Helmsley executive, Milton Meckler, said Turco once held up several envelopes and said, "This is cash. This is what Mrs. Helmsley wants."

But the jurors won't hear Mrs. Helmsley's version of events. Her lead lawyer, Gerald Feffer, says she will not take the stand. Her two co-defendants, Turco and another former aide, Joseph Licari, also will not testify. Harry Helmsley, 80, also was charged but was found incompetent to stand trial.

A key part of the defence is that the Helmsleys used Dunellen Hall for business purposes.

The defence will wrap up the trial next week with testimony from two audit experts who claim the Helmsleys, rather than evading \$681,000 in taxes, actually are owed refunds.

Her lawyers say she overpaid taxes for 1983, 1984 and 1985 because she did not properly depreciate a tax-shelter investment.

U.S. district Judge John M. Walker Jr. said Friday that waiting until the trial was nearly over to make the claim smelt of desperation, but that it will be allowed.

Mrs. Helmsley has surrounded herself with lawyers and family members during breaks in testimony. Security employees escort her to and from her limousine at the beginning and end of each day.

She lunches in the courthouse cafeteria. At the beginning of the trial, she ate the cafeteria food but now is brought sandwiches from an outside delicatessen.

JTV CHANNEL 2 HIGHLIGHTS...

On Tuesday at 9:10 there is episode three of Winners and Losers. John Graham, having promised Jo a directorship of the company after the retirement of one of his partners, informs her that Eddie's organisation "is not as solid as it seems". Jo investigates this in more detail. John is also aware that Jo's personal life is giving her cause for contemplation. Scott has now become rather morose; Neil organises a party in an attempt to raise his spirits. During this party, Scott receives news of his mother's sudden death. He is now left to deal with his ailing father alone. At 10:20 there is the second episode of Act of Betrayal. Michael takes his family to Sydney in Australia away from the reach of the Irish Republican Army (IRA). But the IRA proves to have a long hand. On Wednesday at 10:20 there is the bestseller, Master of the Game. The Dutchman's daughter delivers a baby boy. But James refuses to acknowledge the child as his own. On Thursday at 8:30 there is the Bill Cosby show, and at 9:10 Max Headroom. This science fiction story continues with Carter returning to work at the television station and joining forces with Max to bring the gang that disrupted the city's computer system to justice. At 10:20 there is the feature film entitled the Lady from Yesterday. A call from the past awakens Craig. A Vietnamese woman on her deathbed informs him that she is leaving her child in his care. He remembers the woman and his relationship with her from the days of the Vietnam war. On Friday at 9:10 there is Adderley in a new episode entitled, Run to Darkness. Adderley is sent to East Berlin on another secret mission. As for Falcon Crest, JTV is informed that the filming of the new episodes will begin in December 1989 and will be shown on Channel 2 as soon as they are available.



A fearful refugee begins a new life in Frankfurt

Soviets slowing space bid in favour of social programmes

By Paul Raeburn
The Associated Press

PASADENA — Soviet plans to explore Mars and ultimately send a manned mission there are being delayed by pressure to divert money to social programmes, a leading Soviet space official said.

"We want to keep all the programmes, but whether we will do it on a longer scale or as we had planned, it's difficult to say now," said Albert Galeev, head of the Institute of Space Research in Moscow.

Galeev was in Pasadena for the second international conference on solar system exploration, held at the California Institute of Technology.

At the meeting of the Congress of People's deputies in Moscow in late May and early June, some delegates had argued that money should be diverted from the

space and military budgets toward raising workers' salaries and pensions, Galeev said in an interview.

In the end, money was taken only from the military budget, not from the space budget, he said. Nevertheless, approval for funding of space missions has slowed.

As a consequence, plans to launch a mission in 1994 to land on Mars and explore the planet have been cut back, Galeev said.

The mission, called Mars '94, had been planned to include a Rover that could move about the Martian surface, but because of delays in funding there is no longer time to develop and test such a Rover by 1994, he said.

"We have got funding for instruments but not for the spacecraft," he said, adding that he expected money for the

spacecraft would soon be approved.

The next mission in the Mars programmes was intended to be a 1998 launch to take a sample of the Martian surface and bring it back to Earth. The United States also has discussed a sample-return mission.

"Now it looks like if the U.S. is going to do it, maybe we should not have a competition, but do it jointly," Galeev said.

He also said he expects the Soviets will join an international manned mission to Mars rather than doing it alone.

The delays in the Mars programme are symptomatic of the space programme generally, he said.

The Soviet Mars programme was set back last year when two probes spacecraft failed. One was given an incorrect command

Europe's new hazard — 'airport' malaria

EUROPEANS face a new health hazard — what doctors are calling "airport malaria." Although the disease was officially eliminated from most of the continent three decades ago, cases still occur — and some of them have a common factor.

This is that the sufferers either work at or live near major airports which handle long-haul flights. The latest two examples are linked to Geneva airport, barely a kilometre away from the headquarters of the World Health Organisation (WHO), which leads the global battle against malaria.

As neither of the patients — one works at the airport and the other lives nearby — had travelled outside Switzerland for more than a year, it is believed they were infected by mosquitoes brought into the country on an airliner coming from a malarial zone.

Happily, both victims are now recovering. Similar cases have occurred at many other European airports, the latest instances bringing the recorded total to almost thirty.

WHO advice is that aircraft

should be sprayed to stop the spread of mosquitoes and other pests. Nevertheless, the "airport" variety forms only a small proportion of cases of the disease "imported" into Europe. Business travellers or tourists make up the vast majority.

According to the latest WHO estimates, more than two billion people are now at risk from malaria, which has gained ground in many regions. Up to 100 million contract the disease every year.

Climatic changes resulting from the "greenhouse" effect of ozone loss have brought renewed fears that it could make a comeback, both in Europe and North America.

And to make matters worse, even the best drugs now available to combat the malarial parasite seem to be getting increasingly ineffective as the carriers build up resistance to medical attack.

The only piece of good news to emerge in the face of this new threat is the possibility of a spin-off from current cancer research to aid malaria treatment.

Although medical science has taken giant strides towards

understanding and treating human cancers, these maverick cells still provide an intractable problem of drug resistance.

Cancer researchers, however, have now recognised that the malarial parasite behaves in similar ways to tumour cells, prompting speculation that some of the weapons used against cancers may be effective against malaria.

Many existing cancer drugs are now seen to work in ways that could be equally relevant to drug-resistant and rapidly-multiplying malaria cells.

The main similarity between the rogue cells of tumours and malarial parasites appears to be group of genes which put up a spirited defence against drugs. The malaria parasite uses this mechanism against such standard medicines as chloroquine in much the same way as cancer cells attack anti-cancer agents.

Cancer research has focused on developing drugs like pyrimethamine, which block the genes that protect tumours from medical attacks. It is thought that pyrimethamine could also defeat chloroquine resistance in the malaria parasite. Lion features

Ticket to loneliness

By Nina Darnton with
Catherine Field in Frankfurt

A tiny dark-haired girl in a page-boy haircut stood in the Frankfurt Main Airport, clutching her battered suitcase. She appeared terrified of the gleaming terminal with its brightly lit, endless corridors and its booming flight announcements that seemed to come from the sky. She did not say a word but just stared silently into space, as if she were a visitor from another world.

She was. The girl, a 6-year-old named Besna, is from a mountain village in Afghanistan. Only hours before, her parents separated her from her five brothers and sisters and put her alone on an airplane to what they hoped would be a better life. "She looked so lonely I wanted to hug her and take her home," a policeman remembers. He had known immediately why she was there. He had seen many like her.

Besna is one of thousands of Third World children who have arrived alone in West Germany recently; they are put on airplanes by parents desperate to save them from war and economic woes. Others come as their family's last hope for survival. "Go to West Germany, study and work," said one Sri Lankan mother to her 10-year-old son. "Then send us money to get us out of this hell." In the past year almost 4,000 "airplane children" — about 10 a day — have entered the country. Since the ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war, arrivals from that region have tapered off. But the number of children escaping Eritrea, Lebanon, Turkey, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka has continued to swell.

West Germany has become the promised land thanks to its excellent social-welfare services and an unusual gap in otherwise tight immigration laws: children under 16 can enter the country without visas. If authorities deem their passports legitimate (only about 10 per cent of the children are sent back because of false papers), the government accepts responsibility for the children.

Their first stop, while awaiting clearance by West Germany's Federal Border Police, is a spacious playroom at Frankfurt airport's office complex, equipped with a television, video and various toys. The refugees are then driven to a group home in the countryside. They are housed in quarters luxurious beyond their parents' wildest dreams — two or three to a room with private showers. Staff members give them German-language lessons, teach them how to play pool or soccer and take them trekking in the neighbouring woodland. Translators and social workers help the children adjust. Other welfare workers hunt for schools and foster homes that will anchor them in their new country.

But even as the social-service system strives to accommodate the flow, West German authorities are trying to stem it. Since most of the children arrive on Aeroflot or Balkan Air flights, the police are asking those airlines to accept only children who can show "entry certificates" obtained from a West German Embassy. So far, their pleas have been ignored. The government is also considering new legislation that would require an entry visa for every foreigner regardless of age. An offending airline would be fined and required to fly the children back at its own expense. The bill, however, is not expected to pass before the end of this

year. No questions: In the meantime, parents keep putting their kids on planes. And like many victims, they are attracting vultures. Profiters are charging parents as much as three times the price of the scheduled airfare to get their children out with no questions asked. Subramaniam is a 10-year-old boy from Sri Lanka — the homeland of about 70 per cent of the airplane children who have entered West Germany in the past seven months. His father, who was a prosperous farmer before Indian troops shelled his land, somehow raised the \$2,800 needed to secure the boy's ticket; the normal price of the ticket is \$900. West German officials know that the child trafficking is a racket, but don't know how it's

run. "If a group of 20 children come off a plane from Sri Lanka, they will all have tickets with consecutive numbers," says Frankfurt Border Police chief, Lt. Col. Klaus Severin. "You can't tell me that 20 families decided to send off their children on the same day."

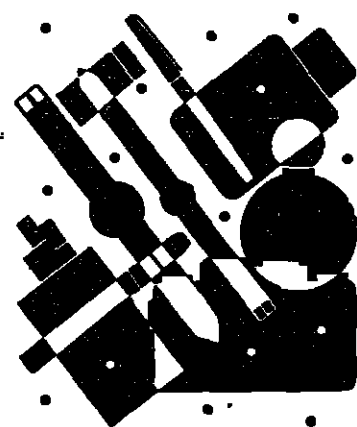
For the children, overwhelmed by grief and loss, the trip is a wrenching separation from the life they left behind. Besna frequently cannot stop crying despite efforts by grown-ups to console her. Rarely is there someone nearby who can speak her native language. Social workers hope that, because of her youth, she will pick up German quickly. They try to get the children to think of the future.

— Newsweek

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JORDAN MARKET PLACE

S. African police assault black pupils

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African police teargassed hundreds of black pupils Monday after a protest march against racially segregated schools, witnesses said.

They said pupils and teachers marched towards a prestige, whites-only school in Queenstown, near the Indian Ocean city of East London, as part of a nationwide defiance campaign against Pretoria's race laws.

Police stopped the march but allowed a small delegation into the school. Teargas was fired and marchers dispersed.

Clashes between anti-apartheid campaigners and police have escalated during the month-old campaign as South Africa gears up for next week's general election excluding blacks.

Demonstrators in the Cape Town area have clashed almost daily with police armed with teargas, rubber bullets and whips, in the biggest upsurge of black anger since South Africa's townships exploded into violence in the mid-1980s.

Anti-apartheid leaders have urged campaigners to take only

non-violent action.

In Pretoria, black people trying to board whites-only buses Monday were foiled when drivers closed automatic doors or refused to stop. Organisers said only two non-white passengers, both ethnic Indians, managed to board.

They said intimidators fired shots and lobbed a petrol bomb at activists' homes Sunday night, but no one was hurt.

One campaign organiser, cleric Ivor Jenkins, received death threats from a man claiming to represent a shadowy extremist group called the white wolves.

Police said they were investigating the incidents.

In Johannesburg, leading anti-apartheid cleric Beyers Naude called for United States pressure on Pretoria to lift curbs on hundreds of activists.

Naude, a former Dutch Re-

formed Church minister who rejected its pro-government stance, met Consul-General Peter Chaveas in a half-hour visit to Washington's consulate in the city.

He was accompanied by activists Dan Montsisi, who was released from detention in February but has since been forced to quit his job because he must report twice a day to police during work hours.

Chaveas was sympathetic to the activists' cause and said his government would take appropriate action. Naude told reporters after the meeting.

Human rights groups say some 800 former political detainees are now virtual prisoners in their own homes because of tough restriction orders on their movement and activities.

Dozens of restricted people have been flouting the curbs as part of the defiance campaign, until now without being arrested.

But activists reported the detention Monday of Trevor Manuel, a Cape Town leader of the United Democratic Front (UDF) anti-apartheid coalition.

Sri Lankan soldiers smash open shops to break strike

COLOMBO (Agencies) — Sri Lankan soldiers smashed open shuttered shops with hammers, rocks and crowbars Monday to break a strike called by left-wing rebels seeking to overthrow the government.

A Reuters correspondent saw around a dozen soldiers arrive in a jeep and lorry in the Bambalapitiya commercial district of Colombo to prise open the shutters of shops whose owners had defied an earlier order to open.

Similar incidents occurred in other areas of Colombo as the government of President Ranasinghe Premadasa attempted to break a general strike called for this week by the People's Liberation Front (JVP).

The front, mostly youths from the majority Sinhalese community, is accused of killing over 3,000 people since it began its current campaign to oust the government just over two years ago.

Soldiers prevented cameramen from taking photographs of the military actions and at least two photographers had their film destroyed by the military, witnesses quoted by the AP said.

The Sinhalese militants called the strike to protest what they say are government killings of members of their groups and to protest the presence of Indian

peacekeeping troops in Sri Lanka.

In what may have been an attempt to frighten citizens, a bomb exploded Monday near a Colombo cinema. Military sources said no one was injured.

The response of the armed forces and police to the latest strike call appeared to have reduced its impact in the capital, residents said.

Soldiers, some in bullet-proof vests, guarded key road junctions and the police presence on city streets was heavy.

Many people stayed at home but the percentage of residents who turned up for work or ventured out was higher than during previous wildcat strikes, the residents said.

"We opened but we are not selling food. We are afraid of both the army and the JVP but what can we do — we are caught in the middle," said a restaurant waiter.

"My son and daughter did not go to work today. Why should they risk their lives?" asked a retired bank official.

"I returned from abroad to live in my motherland," he said. "But what did I find — hell."

Premadasa has pledged to meet killings with killings and the death toll has mounted sharply in

recent weeks as the government responds to what it terms the JVP's "psychosis of fear."

Army personnel in civilian clothes drove government buses in the capital Monday and police travelled in some private buses, witnesses said.

Residents in the JVP heartland of southern Sri Lanka said shops and offices were closed and few people on the streets.

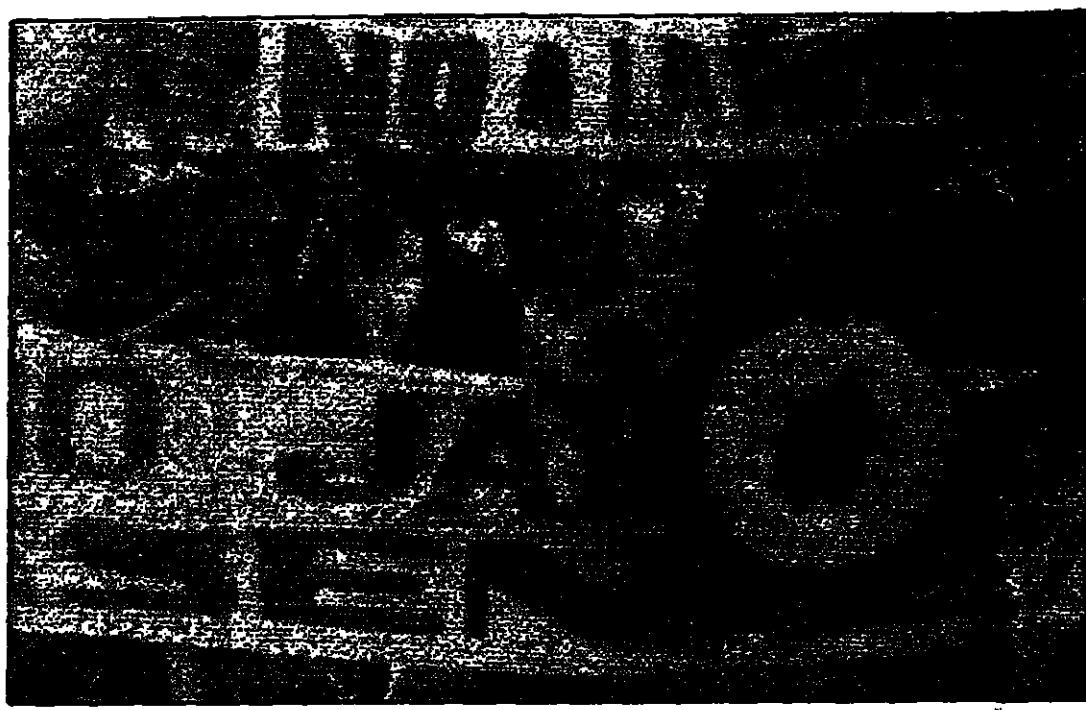
In the central province capital Kandy, where the JVP is now very active, shops opened but did little trading, residents said. But buses were running.

The government continued a nationwide security sweep which has netted thousands of JVP suspects in the past month.

Some 250 suspected rebels were detained in southern central and western areas Sunday, military sources said.

A woman soldier and four members of her family were shot dead in the southern town of Horana the same day.

In Kandy, police found six unidentified bodies by the roadside Sunday. In Weligama in the south, one policeman was killed and another injured in an apparent rebel attack on the home of a provincial governor early Monday morning.



University students march through downtown Bogotá, holding a banner reading, "No to the Mafia."

Banks turned targets in Colombian drug war

BOGOTA (AP) — Police in the city of Medellín have stepped up patrols after bombs damaged 10 banks, and news reports said the justice minister directing a crackdown on drugs has fled to the United States in fear of his life.

The domestic news reports also said Sunday that an appeals court revoked an arrest order accusing a drug kingpin of ordering two assassinations.

The bombings Sunday in Medellín, Colombia's second-largest city, caused extensive damage to 10 branches of Banco Cafetero, Banco de Colombia and Banco del Estado, authorities said.

Police said a young man was killed, apparently while planting one of the bombs.

The spokesman said police patrols in Medellín, 345 kilometres north of Bogotá, were being tightened to prevent any new attacks. He said extra police units had been stationed throughout Medellín to protect private and public buildings.

The city is the base for the Medellín cartel, which is the world's biggest drug cartel and reportedly responsible for 80 per cent of the cocaine smuggled to the United States.

President Virgilio Barco, meanwhile, "denied reports related to the resignation of the justice minister," Monica de Grief, but he didn't clarify whether the minister had actually resigned, according to a communiqué issued late Sunday.

The presidential communiqué followed a weekend of speculation over the alleged desertion of de Grief at a time when the

government is waging an unprecedented offensive against the drug lords.

Newspapers, radio networks and television stations reported Sunday that de Grief had resigned after less than two months in her job.

Asked to clarify the communiqué, a spokesman at the presidential press office said, "I cannot add a single word to the document."

De Grief, 32, her husband and their three-year-old child have been the target of death threats since the government offensive began after a string of killings that included presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán Aug. 18.

Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, a predecessor of de Grief, was killed by assassins hired by the drug lords in 1984.

Rumours of her resignation had circulated since she said in a television interview last week, "I wasn't prepared to work in times of war, such as now."

Last week, the traffickers declared war on the government after it began a crackdown in response to the assassinations of a magistrate, a police colonel and Sen. Galán over a 48-hour period.

De Grief travelled to Washington Friday where she was scheduled to confer with U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh on the extradition of arrested drug suspects to the United States. But she failed to show up at the meeting and no explanation was given by Colombian authorities.

Thornburgh said Sunday that de Grief would be welcome in the United States if she applied for refugee status to escape from political prosecution.

The private radio network Caracol said de Grief had told Barco she wanted to resign.

Other news reports said she would be replaced temporarily by Communications Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds.

Leaders of the Medellín cartel, in a widely publicised statement, said last week that they were fighting "a total and absolute war against the government and its representatives."

They threatened to kill businessmen, politicians, journalists and union leaders.

Two men arrested in a car parked two blocks from one of the bank offices attacked Sunday were being questioned, police officers said.

Police refused to say which organisation was responsible for the attacks.

Other attacks in recent months were conducted by leftist guerrillas that sometimes cooperate with drug traffickers.

The newspaper El Tiempo reported Sunday that a court has struck down an arrest order for Medellín cartel boss Pablo Escobar. The order accused Escobar of ordering the massacre of peasants at two ranches by night-wielding death squads.

But El Tiempo said a three-judge panel reversed its ruling Aug. 15, deciding there was insufficient evidence against Escobar, who formed the Medellín cartel in the mid-1970s and has repeatedly terrorised the judicial system with assassinations and threats, according to police.

Extremists kill 20 in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Suspected Sikh militants killed at least 20 people and injured 30 when they went on a shooting spree on a passenger train in the north-western state of Punjab Sunday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

The group armed with Chinese-made AK-47 automatic weapons charged into the carriages and fired indiscriminately for more than 10 minutes.

The attack happened after the group forced the driver to stop as the train was moving out of Kaharwala station, the news agency quoted divisional railway manager V.D. Gupta as saying.

The gunmen escaped after the massacre, which took place about 10.30 p.m.

The United News of India (UNI) news agency said unconfirmed reports put the death toll at 75, adding that the assailants fired on passengers as they fled into a field.

More than 200 people have been killed so far this month in Punjab where Sikh militants are waging a campaign for a separate homeland. The death toll since the start of the year is more than 1,400.

Police said the separatists might have chosen a soft target as the train to show their continued ability to strike following an intense sweep of a large area around Amritsar by paramilitary police in which about 70 militants were killed.

Police have hailed the sweep as a considerable success. It was aimed at dampening the militant struggle ahead of national elections Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi must call by the end of the year.

They also said Kaharwala was close to a new route through the desert state of Rajasthan which the militants were using to smuggle arms into Punjab following the erection of a fence along much of the Indian border with Pakistan.

The northwest Pakistan city of Peshawar, the base of thousands of well-armed Afghan rebels, is believed to be the major source of Sikh extremist weapons.

Kaharwala is only about 40 kilometres from the Rajasthan town of Gangawar, where suspected Sikh militants killed 10 people during a bank robbery in May.

Militants have frequently blown up sections of railway track in attempts to derail passenger trains but have usually failed.

COLUMN 80000

Film is taken 'hostage'

PARIS (AP) — The production of a movie starring Paul Newman said Saturday that the film has been taken hostage by a protectionist squabble between the United States and France.

Work on "Mr. and Mrs. Bridges," directed by James Ivory and starring Newman and his wife Joanne Woodward, continued Saturday on private property and so was not immediately affected by Mayor Jacques Chirac's decision Friday to suspend authorisations for shooting U.S. films in Paris.

But the film was to move to a public beach over the Seine river Sunday, said producer Ismail Merchant, who was not entirely clear whether the production could go on.

"We got a call this morning from Chirac's office saying it was okay. They someone else called saying something else. When you are working with huge stars and only have a few days before it makes things very difficult, it's like being bogged down," said Merchant in an interview.

He said the film, one of the locations in the film, the movie — by Merchant-Ivory productions, who also made the international hit "Room With a View" — was scheduled to shoot until Thursday throughout Paris.

Tightrope walker complains of sore feet

PARIS (R) — "My feet are sore," complained tightrope walker Philippe Petit, white-faced and exhausted after a 50-minute walk on the high wire over the river Seine to the Eiffel Tower.

The 40-year-old Frenchman had just crossed the river by way of a 700-metre cable slung between the right bank's Palais de Chaillot and the second floor of Gustave Eiffel's iron lady.

Parisians packed balconies and stood on river banks, bridges and barges to applaud his unprecedented walk Saturday. One hundred metres above the Seine, he knelt, lay and performed gymnastics on the 25-millimetre wide steel wire, passing to rip off a silvery flying suit and emerge in a rainbow-coloured trapeze outfit.

Fighting gusting winds of up to 21 kilometres an hour, Petit seemed to tire in the last stretch of the walk, a 16-degree uphill climb from the belly of the high tower. But he stripped off his slippers and covered the final metres barefoot, sliding down a rope onto the tower. The stunt, the longest in Petit's career, was authorised by Paris authorities to commemorate the Declaration of Human Rights, adopted 200 years ago by the revolutionary French parliament.

What do inmates in KGB prison read?

MOSCOW (AP) — The works of Mikhail Gorbachev are popular with at least one captive audience — inmates at the KGB's Lefortovo prison, a newspaper said. "There is much interest in political developments taking place in the country," the Izvestia daily reported Friday. It said inmates at the eastern Moscow prison — whose cells have housed U2 pilot Francis Gary Powers and West German daredevil pilot Mathias Rust — are "avid" readers of the Soviet president's writings and speeches. Also popular are speeches and documents from last year's national Communist Party conference and the inaugural session of the country's new parliament, the Congress of People's Deputies, Izvestia said. Participants in those meetings criticised Soviet problems, and some even called for legal checks on the state agency that runs Lefortovo — the KGB secret police.



Demonstrators in the Estonian capital of Tallinn waving the Estonian national flag as they joined massive human chain across the Baltics last week to press their demands.

Kremlin's statement sparks Baltic fire

MOSCOW (R) — Communist Party officials in Latvia and Estonia have denounced a Kremlin warning against Baltic nationalism as interference in their affairs, local activists said Monday.

The Latvian Popular Front, one of the mass movements criticised by the Kremlin in a declaration issued Saturday, sent a telegram to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev asking him to reveal who had written the statement.

Communist Party leaders in Lithuania, the third Baltic republic, and Estonia met Monday to discuss the Kremlin statement, which charged that "nationalist hysteria" in the Baltics threatened to tear the country apart.

Nationalist movements also came under fire from the Communist Party newspaper Pravda which branded thousands of Moldavians who demonstrated Sunday as power-hungry separatists.

The Communist Party ideology chiefs of Latvia and Estonia, Ivars Kezberis and Mikis Tiltina, went on television and radio in their republics Sunday evening to criticise the Kremlin statement issued by the Communist Party Central Committee.

"Kezberis said the statement was provocative and interference in our affairs," Janis Jurkans, spokesman for the Latvian Popular Front, said by telephone from Riga.

"He said it means in Moscow they do not know the real situation in our republic. But our reaction will be calm and restrained, we shall not give in to these provocations."

He said the Latvian Popular Front asked Gorbachev to say who had drafted the Central Committee declaration, since no plenary session of the committee has been reported and Gorbachev is said to be still on vacation.

"We want to know who makes such declarations, and we want to know why no one from the Central Committee came here and consulted our government," Jurkans said.

In Estonia, Tiltina said the statement was clearly a move by Kremlin conservatives to exploit recent developments in the Baltic republics to put an end to perestroika, Gorbachev's reform programme.

Pravda described the Sunday demonstration by Moldavians demanding official status for their language as "national blindness."

It expressed surprise that the Moldavian Communist Party had done nothing to stop the rallies in the capital Kishinev.

"Those who have led the Moldavian population to ethnic strife, exploiting perestroika slogans as a cover-up, are pursuing their personal aims and seek to take power on the crest of a muddy wave of chauvinism and separatism," it said.

China insists on Khmer Rouge role

PEKING (R) — The Khmer Rouge must be included in a future Cambodian government, China said Monday in a hard-hitting commentary issued shortly before peace talks were due to resume in Paris.

China is the main supplier of weapons and aid to the Khmer Rouge, an extreme left-wing guerrilla army widely blamed for the deaths of more than a million Cambodians during their four-year rule which was ended by the Vietnamese invasion in 1978.

The Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh has refused to share power with Khmer Rouge, leaving open the possibility of civil war if Vietnam carries out its stated intention to withdraw its troops by the end of September.

In a strongly worded commentary, China's Communist Party newspaper blamed Vietnam for the failure so far of the Paris talks which began a month ago with 19 nations taking part.

Everything that Vietnam does shows that it plans simply to achieve at the international conference table what it cannot do on the battlefield — that is to continue its occupation and control

of Cambodia," the People's Daily said.

It said it was unacceptable for the "puppet" government of Phnom Penh, which was not recognised by the United Nations, to maintain its monopoly in power and for the Khmer Rouge to be excluded.

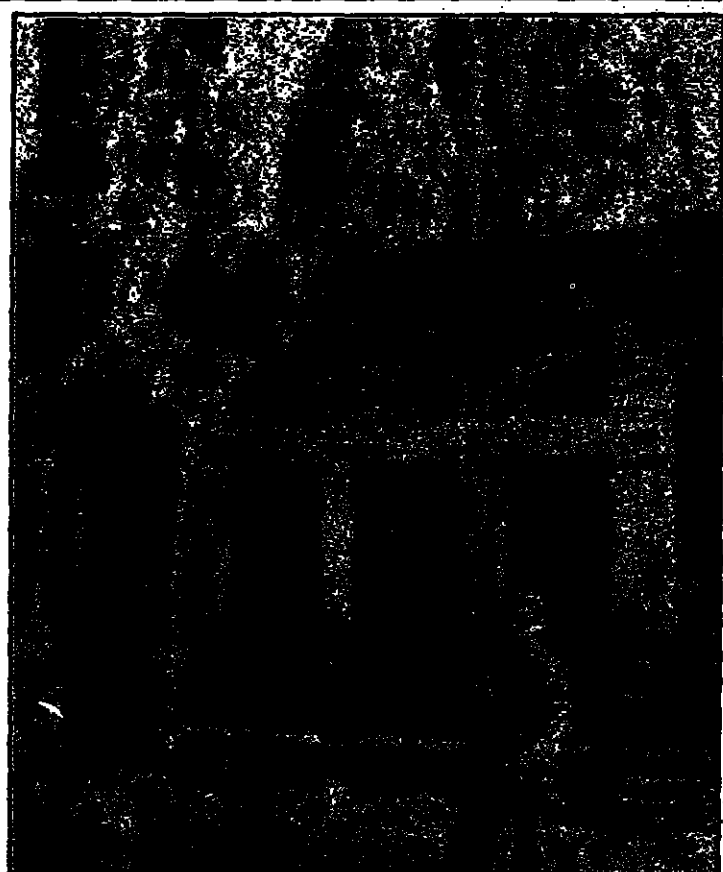
"Why is that a faction which has resisted Vietnam's aggression for years cannot join the government and exercise power?" the newspaper said.

It reiterated China's position for ending the conflict — that the United Nations supervise a Vietnamese pullout and that Cambodia be ruled by a four-party government under Prince Norodom Sihanouk to include his coalition of three guerrilla armies and Hun Sen's administration in Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Rouge are by far the strongest of the three guerrilla factions.

Diplomats in Peking said China had given up hope that the Paris talks would end with a conclusive agreement.

China said Saturday it would send Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to the final session of the



Policeman, armed with an AK-47 automatic rifle, guards the 13th century Bayon temple, where the faces of guard both against rebel soldiers fighting the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian government and against thieves who have stolen most of the Buddha heads in the Angkor area.

Bag-snatchers 'too broke to buy off jail terms'

NEAPOLIS, Greece (AP) — A five-member Greek island bag snatching gang from London languished in a high security prison in this town on the island of Crete apparently too broke to buy off their sentences, said a prison official Monday.

The three men and two women were found guilty of bag snatching, theft and forming a gang over a two-month period and were sentenced Friday by a court at Ayios Nikolaos, near here, to prison terms ranging from 13 to 16 months.

"All five have the right to buy off their sentences at 650 drachmas (\$4) a day, but they are so broke I doubt if they can meet the

costs," said a Neapolis prison official by telephone who asked for anonymity.

"There are no specific tasks for them to perform while they serve the sentences because all the jobs are filled," said the official when asked how the five Londoners will pass their time behind prison walls.

He identified them as Kevin Ryland, 23, Michael Smith, 24, Mark Maury, 21, and Joanne Clark, 20, who received 16-month prison terms each. Stephanie Hales, 20, got a 13-month sentence because the court said she showed remorse and cooperated with investigating authorities.

He added that the court also decided to expel them once they complete their sentences and ban them from Greece for life.

He said the Londoners have the right to appeal their sentences but "apparently they haven't done so yet."

Nikos Androulakis, a police investigator who followed the case, said the five Londoners met on the Cyclades island of Ios where they "turned to crime when they ran out of money."

He said they began their "bag snatching and thievery on Ios and when the pickings got thin, they came here."

The girls who worked as bartenders on Ios, were used as bait to distract the victims, said Androulakis by telephone.

"We don't have the exact number of thefts they were involved in and the amount of money and valuables because they conducted their activities over a two-month period," said Androulakis.

Their activities came to an end when foreign tourists reported to police that they saw the group discarding stolen passports and other paraphernalia from a jeep they had rented, as they drove through Ayios Nikolaos, a popular resort town in northeastern Crete.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	10	15
ATHENS	22	35
BAHRAIN	30	38
BANGKOK	16	29
Buenos Aires	08	14
CAIRO	21	30
CHICAGO	14	26
COPENHAGEN	10	19
DUBLIN	10	19
FRANKFURT	10	19
GENEVA	13	21
HONG KONG	26	32
ISTANBUL	21	32
JAKARTA	14	26
LOS ANGELES	14	26
MADRID	20	30
MECCA	28	42
MONTREAL	09	19
MOSCOW	10	15
NEW DELHI	27	31
NEW YORK	16	26
PARIS	18	24
ROME	20	30
SYDNEY	08	17
TOKYO	25	31
VIENNA	10	19